



EASTERN SHORE

INTELLIGENCE

B A S T O N — (Maryland) PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, BY JAMES COWAN.

(Vol. Xth.)

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 1, 1800.

(No. 524.)

HAGUE, April 9.

Two facts appear to us to indicate, more than any thing, the continuation of the war. Orders were issued on the 26th of March to all the armed men of the Voralberg, the Brisson, and the Tyrol, to hold themselves in readiness to march to their advanced posts; that is what the court of Vienna has never done but in cases of real necessity. Another fact is, that of entering into fresh contracts for conveying provisions and ammunition along the Danube.

LONDON, April 15.

MURDER.—On Monday last night one Richard Dart, a grocer in St. James' Street, Portico, was found murdered behind his counter. On examining him, two wounds were discovered at the back part of his head, and the skull very much fractured. From the form of the wounds it is supposed he was murdered by his own sugar hatchet, by some persons who had either found an opportunity of securing themselves in the evening, or had broke into his house during the night. As he had no inmates in his house, nor intercourse with any person, except his uncle, who had access to his shop; this relative was taken on suspicion into custody, and, on being examined by the Coroner's Inquest, such circumstances appeared as to cause him to be committed to Winchester goal for trial. The verdict of the Jury was—
"Willful murder against some person or persons not known."

The above unfortunate person was a remarkable character. He was generally known by the name of Dicky Dart, the *Wooden Grocer*. He derived this title from his having apparently a very large stock of sugar, which however, was well known to be nothing but blocks of wood, covered with paper and corded. His habits were those of poverty and fastidious resolution from all social intercourse. Although possessed of property to the amount of 3000l. in cash, money, stock, &c. he was so miserably avaricious as to deny himself the common sustenance which nature requires, & the cleanliness which health and decency indisputably demand. His bedding was rotted with filth, vermin and negligence. He had only two shirts, and those in a most tattered condition; there were no signs of any linen about himself or his dwelling. His dress was distinguished by his wearing, all weathers, five or six white coats, a close coat, & an old threadbare frock. But with all this shabbiness of attire, he had some pretensions to haughtiness; for he constantly wore flour as hair powder, which he put on with a sheep's tail instead of a puff. He was seldom seen to eat, and when he was, his food was never known to be any meat, or soverely any thing but dried crusts, biscuits, raw turnips, radishes, and such articles as require little or no cooking.

Being in the habit of taking natural perambulations, he might, perhaps, have been followed home, and murdered by some person or persons too well acquainted with his secluded situation and considerable property. However this may be, we trust, as Murder is an act of such atrocity as seldom suffers the perpetrators to remain undiscovered, those who have been guilty of the above horrid crime will not elude the penetrating eye of justice.

The following remedy is mentioned in a Paris Journal for the bite of a mad dog, or of any other animal seized with madness, and may be used 24 hours, or even longer after the accident; the wounded spot should be burnt with a red hot iron, so as to penetrate profoundly, and produce a considerable emission of matter, in which the virus is contained. The moment the iron is taken away, the wound should be abundantly washed with water, rather warm, and the pain will immediately cease. This operation has been repeatedly tried by citizen Verlet, professor of the school of medicine of Paris, and has, as the Gazette, been always found effective.

April 23.

The Emperor of Germany has pledged himself to reiterate the king of Sardinia in his dominions, possessed by him before the war. A treaty to that effect has been concluded between the two monarchs. Had this been done sooner, it is possible there would have been a more effectual co-operation among the allied powers than we have yet witnessed.

FACTS.

Submitted to public consideration, as additional evidences of the efficacy of

Dr. Hamilton's Medicine,
In the cure of most disorders to which the human body is liable.

WORMS.

A daughter of Mr. Ewing Wiley, No. 109, Cedar Street, Philadelphia, was dreadfully afflicted with worms, inasmuch that her life was with great reason despaired of; her complexion faded and grew pale and fallow; her eyes sunk; her appetite was lost and succeeded by a painful and constant sickness at the stomach; with general wasting and debility was accompanied with every appearance of a dangerous fever. From this deplorable situation she was relieved, and restored to a state of perfect health and strength in a few days time, by the use of Hamilton's Worm-Destroying Lozenges; which expelled a great number of large pointed worms, from six to nine or twelve inches in length; one of which being of a very extraordinary thickness (supposed from half an inch to an inch in diameter) was opened and found to contain a quantity of young ones. The above was communicated by Mr. Wiley, believing its general use may be useful to many by extending the knowledge

of a medicine which merits universal attention.

Letters from Mr. John Abercromby, soap and candle manufacturer, No. 28, Bridge Street, Baltimore, to the proprietor of Hamilton's Worm-Destroying Lozenges.

SIR, October 12, 1799.

I think it my duty to inform you that I have experienced the happiest effects from your Lozenges, having been much effected for four years past with various complaints caused by a cold, particularly a constant pain in my stomach and bowels, frequent and severe head-ache, with a general lassitude and weakness, during which time I had the best medical advice that could be obtained from the most skillful physicians I could hear of, both American and European, but without any alleviation of my disorder.

I should too probably have continued without relief, but for your Worm-Destroying Lozenges which brought from me an astonishing quantity of small white worms, about the size of a chalk thread, and in a short time I found myself perfectly free from all my former complaints, and have enjoyed a good state of health for five months past.

I have confidently recommended your medicine, and shall, as long as I live, having from my own experience reason to believe it to be an invaluable and unparalleled remedy. Should any person wish for further information, I will with pleasure satisfy their enquiries on this subject.

JOHN J. ABERCROMBY.

Description of Worms and the symptoms by which they are known

Worms which infest the human body are chiefly of four kinds; viz. the *Tenia*, or large round—The *Ascari*, or small round—The *Cucurbitina*, or short, flat white worm—And lastly, the *Tania*, or tape worm, so called from its resemblance to tape—This is often many yards long, is full of joints, and is most difficult of cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms are,

Disagreeable breath, especially in the morning; bad and corrupt gums; itching in the nose and about the feet; convulsion and epileptic fits; sometimes privation of speech; flaring and grinding of the teeth in sleep; irregular appetite; sometimes loathing food and sometimes voracity; purging with slimy and iced stools; vomiting; large and hard belly; pains and sickness at the stomach; pain in the head and thighs; with lowness of spirits; slow fever, with small and irregular pulse; a dry cough; excessive thirst; sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance; & sometimes bloated and sufficed, &c. Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms, should have immediate recourse to

Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges,

Which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints,

similar to those above described. This Medicine, which is so innocent & mild as it is certain in its operation, cannot injure the youngest infant, should no other exit in the body; but will without pain or griping cleanse the stomach and bowels, removing whatever is foul or offensive therein, particularly that slimy humour from which worms and many fatal disorders proceed.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness, having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste.

AS UPWARDS OF
FIFTY THOUSAND
PERSONS

Of both sexes and of every age, have received benefit from this extraordinary medicine, a multitude of certificates of cures may be seen in addition to those already published.

RHEUMATISM.

John Hoover, rope-maker, South Second Street between M'ary and Christian Streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily makes oath, as follows: namely, that his wife, Mary Hoover, was so severely afflicted with violent rheumatism, very handsomely situated, the consequence of a cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of remaining a cripple for life; notwithstanding the most respectable medical advice was followed, & every probable remedy attempted. When seeing several cures of cures performed by Hamilton's Elixer & Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second Street. The first application enabled her to walk across the room, and the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of health and strength.

JOHN HOOVER.

Sworn and subscribed the 25th of March, 1800, before Ebenezer Ferguson, esq. one of the Justices of Peace for Philadelphia County. The above preparation (when required) effectually cures acute and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Palsy, Numbness, White Swellings, Chilblains, Sprains, Bruises, &c. and having actually cured more persons afflicted with these complaints than all the medicines ever before made public.

Many persons have been much disappointed by purchasing medicines under the name of Elixer of Mustard, which have no analogy whatever to this remedy. Some of these preparations are perfectly inert, others produce the most violent and dangerous effects, and are much to be guarded against, on which account it is necessary to be particularly to apply only as below directed:

The above Medicines are sold by LEE & CO. No. 31, Market Street, Baltimore, & by J. Cowan, E. R. White, Annapolis, J. Clayton, Cr. e. V. Fergusson & Reid, Cambridge, & Cumming & White, Virginia.

BALTIMORE, June 23.

Latest from Europe.

London papers by the *Ranger*, have been received at the office of the *Federal Gazette*, to Saturday, 3d May, inclusive. The following are the most material articles they afford.

LONDON, May 1.

We received this morning the Paris papers of the 29th of April, one day later than those which arrived the day before yesterday. It appears by a private letter from Strasbourg, dated the 21st, that the French have crossed the Rhine, and that a battle has taken place. "The armies," says that letter, "have been engaged ever since six in the morning." It is now 9 o'clock, and the advantage seems to be on our side. It was our centre that made the attack. It seems rather extraordinary, that as there is a telegraphic line from Strasbourg to Paris, no intelligence has been communicated of a later date than the 25th.

One of the Paris papers asserts, on the authority of accounts from Germany, that Gen. Hohenzollern has taken the Bochetta, after storming six lines of the entrenchments with dreadful slaughter. Should this prove true Genoa must fall instantly.

The army of reserve is rapidly increasing in strength. It was on the 24th of last month about 70,000 strong and fresh troops were expected to arrive. A part of the army is in motion—two divisions have filed off towards Geneva.

MILAN, April 7.

General Melas has advanced into the Genoaese with 60,000 men. The whole force of the Austrians in Italy is 117,000 men. It is expected that 15,000 French, who have thrown themselves into Genoa, and are cut off by Gen. Melas from any communication with France, will soon be obliged to surrender prisoners. The Austrian troops have taken with them bread for six days.

PAVIA, April 9, (written at night).

The brave Austrians on the 7th carried by storm Monte Notte, Monte Negro and Monte Aimo; and afterwards entered Savona, where they made 300 French prisoners. General Massena has retreated precipitately to Genoa, where he is shut in by the Austrians. His army has partly thrown itself into Genoa, and has partly retreated into Finale and Nice. Gen. Hohenzollern has taken possession of the Bochetta, and Gen. Ott is under the walls of Genoa. The peasants of Fontana-Buona have joined the latter, and are commanded by a Genoaese general who has deserted to them.

SAVONA, April 9.

For these three days we have been engaged with the French, and with great success. We have made 1,500 prisoners, and taken 16 pieces of cannon and eight standards. To-day our headquarters are here. Vado and St. Stefano are likewise in our possession. The battle still continues at several points. Massena is shut up in Genoa, and must either fight or surrender.

HAMBURG, April 25.
Extract of a letter.

"At length the campaign in Italy has been opened by general Melas. He has penetrated with his army into the Eastern territories of Genoa, and made himself master of the town of Savona, Vado, and other places, and has cut off the French army. One division of it retreated to the country of Nice, the other, with Massena, towards Genoa. This general is now wholly separated from France. He has with him about fifteen thousand men, with whom he must either surrender or fight. The event cannot long remain doubtful, for Gen. Melas is in full march against Genoa, where famine prevails. It is already reported that the French have evacuated the Bochetta; but this news requires confirmation."

"I enclose you Mr. Wickham's official letter from Louisburg, on the subject."

"Louisburg, April 18.

"Intelligence has been received at headquarters, that the campaign in Italy opened on the 7th instant, in the

course of which day the enemy's entrenchments on the Appennine Mountains, covering the river of Genoa at Ajuto, Monte Notte, Monte Regio, and Catibone, were all carried by assault. When the messenger came away in the evening of the same day, gen. Melas had penetrated quite to Savona, of the suburbs of which place he was actually in possession.

"I have the satisfaction to add, that on the night between the 7th & 8th, gen. Baron de Kaim surprised the important post of Monte Cenis, where he took 16 pieces of cannon, six officers and about 200 men; and that on the 8th, pursuing his advantage, he had penetrated as far as Termigno, in Savoy, having taken possession of the post of Lanneburg on his way, from which the two French generals Lavellee and David saved themselves on foot with difficulty.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20.

The capture of the ship *Ariel*, of this port from Canton, is now reduced to a certainty. She was engaged and captured by two French privateers and carried into Guadalupe the 23d ult. The confirmation of the capture comes originally from Mr. Coppinger (formerly of this city) of St. Thomas, who received it from Guadalupe, and communicated it to Captain Haydon, of the brig *Sally*, now at Wilmington, Del. from St. Jago de Cuba, who touched at that port on his passage home. No information has yet been received what number, or who, of our unfortunate countrymen may have fell in the conflict.

The brig *Aetion*, Whitwell, from New-Orleans bound to New-York, caught fire from some unknown cause, on the 17th inst. the captain, crew, & passengers, 17 in number, took to the long boat, and after being 16 hours in that situation, were fortunately picked up by a pilot, and arrived safe at Fort Mifflin last evening.

CHILLOCOTHE, May 30.

It is reported on the authority of the post, who rides from Muskingum to this place, that the white people, last week, on the waters of the Muskingum river, pursued some Indians who had stolen several horses, and on their way to their towns, overtook them and demanded the horses—the Indians refused to give them up, when one of the white men presented his gun at one of them, but unluckily burnt priming; the white people again requested them to give up the horses, the Indians persisted, upon which the white men shot two of them, and returned home with their horses.

It is whispered that two other Indians shared a similar fate. We will not assert the above to be fact, as we have it not from the person who is said to have been the author of the intelligence.

S. WILMER,

Late of Kent County.

BEGS leave to inform his Eastern Shore friends and the public in general, that he has removed to this City for the purpose of commencing the Commission Business; and as he means to represent the Farming and Plantation Interests entirely, he flatters himself from a knowledge of the quality and value of their respective produce that every possible satisfaction will be given to those who may be pleased to employ him to effect sales for them; and he pledges himself that the farmer shall be faithfully represented in the disposition of his grain—and that every exertion shall at all times be made to create an emulation among the purchasers so as to gratify the wishes of his correspondents—and he also pledges himself that he will remain entirely disconnected with the Selling, Shipping and Merchandize interest, and that all orders for the supply of groceries, liquors, or dry goods shall be purchased with judgment and taste at the lowest wholesale prices. Such advantages to the agricultural interest are too obvious to need further comment, and therefore S. W. feels full confidence in being patronized by a generous public—His commission on the sale of grain will be 3/4 per hundred bushels, and on other articles 2 1/2 per cent.

Cheapside, Baltimore,
27th June, 1800.

THE HERALD.

EASTON,

TUESDAY MORNING, July 1, 1800.

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[Falsehood and detraction are, I presume, as yet numbered amongst the basest vices.—What will be the feelings then of every generous breast on reading the subjoined letter, which so fully contradicts the vile and unfounded charges brought by the infamous Editor of the *Aurora* against Mr. Pickering?—Yet, this is the pure Source from whence all our true Republicans draw their information with respect to public men and public measures.]

From Claypoole's *American Daily Advertiser*.

I AM impelled by considerations of justice and personal attachment to Mr. Pickering to declare, that the recent publications in the *Aurora*, respecting his pecuniary transactions while Secretary of State, are unfounded.

The accounts of the department, while it was conducted by Mr. Pickering, have been exhibited at the treasury, and it is expected that they will be finally settled soon after the offices are opened at Washington. It appears from these accounts, that a balance of about 500 dollars remained in his hands when he retired from office;—this sum was deposited in the bank of the United States, and has this day been returned to the treasury.

The balances to which the publications in the *Aurora* refer, are the aggregate amounts of sums, which have been remitted to ministers and other public agents chiefly residing in foreign countries:—the payments made by the late Secretary of State are supported by regular vouchers, and although in many instances they constitute charges against individuals in the books of that department, they will exonerate the Secretary from pecuniary responsibility.

The nature of the public services requires, that monies should be entrusted to agents on account, and the practice has been common in every department, since the first establishment of the government.

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

Treasury Department,
June 23, 1800.

From the shameful prostitution of truth, for which the conductors of the *Aurora* are notorious; many people have supposed, that the falsehood of that paper were unworthy of serious refutation.—Though this may be generally true, the recent audacious attack upon several respectable public officers, will, we think, afford an exception.

The following may be depended upon.

The accounts of Mr. Pickering (who is charged in the *Aurora* with having purloined eight millions) have been finally adjusted, and the balance is only 50 dollars, 14 cents.

Mr. Winder (charged by the *Aurora* with two millions and an half) owes not a farthing to the public.

Mr. Delany collected the bonds for the public (who have always authorized a credit for duties) with as much expedition as, from the nature of the business, could be expected; and therefore was never liable to any charge for default.

The above is given upon the best authority. We have not had time to enquire further; but we pledge ourselves to prove that the only public defaulters are Edmund Randolph, of Virginia, and ——— Lamb, of New-York, both notorious Jacobins.

[*Phil. Gaz.*]

MR. COWAN.

THE honor and welfare of their country will ever be dear to all its true friends, and they will never behold with indifference any event which will tarnish the one or lessen or destroy the other. What must then be our grief and concern, when told, as we are in the last Star, that one of our ablest politicians and legislators, like Cincinnatus of old, is about to quit the burdens of public life and return to his plough. That this gentleman should resign the public trust confided to him surprises none, but that he should ever have had it in his power to resign has occasioned both surprise and regret among

The grief of the public upon the present occasion will undoubtedly be in proportion to the loss they are about to sustain. Measured by this standard it will certainly not be immoderate, as the gentleman candidly acknowledges his highest merit is, that he has done us no harm. I am however disposed to allow him more merit than his great modesty will permit him to claim; not indeed on account of his legislative services, for they are, I firmly believe, exactly as he himself has stated them; but I think the public and candid manner in which he has made known his own insignificance, entitles him to our thanks, as it will certainly restrain us from re-electing two of his colleagues at the next election, whose talents and abilities as legislators, enable them to be just as useful to their country as he himself has been. If barely to do no harm is a sufficient qualification for a Maryland legislator, we can be supplied from our barbers' shops with legislators of this stamp, and as they will need neither meat nor drink, they can afford to serve the public for less than three and an half dollars a day, and of course ought to have the preference, given to them, by all our true republicans, who are great sticklers for economy. We are under great obligations to the Republican committee for the trouble they have given themselves in recommending to our choice four men to distinguish for their experience, talents, and legislative abilities, especially as these gentlemen have taken this trouble unasked; but we think we have discernment enough to enable us to chuse other four men to serve us, much better qualified in every respect than the four they have been so forward in recommending to us, and beg to be excused from complying with their advice.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

Wrote on seeing the *Alexandria Troop* parade, in order to meet the President, and escort him into town on Monday last.

BY A LADY.

Strike! Strike! the lyre, with flow'rs
bestrew the ways,
Our ADAMS comes; adorned with
verdant bays;
He comes, the PATRIOT, STATESMAN,
SAGE, profound.
He comes, let peals of gladness echo
round!

While freedom to Columbia's Sons is
dear,
With gratitude must all his worth
revere.
'Twas him, time past, our totter'd
charter bore;
Entraged to see his country stain'd with
gore.
From Britain urg'd our independent
claim;
Sign sign, he cry'd, and save your
mould'ring fame.

His object gain'd, he fought his native
shore,
Triumphant rode the surging billows
o'er.

When chose the pillar of each sister
state,
The prop we lean on, still as wife as
great.

With him at helm, no fear our hearts
pervades,
Distrust may seek the dark Cimmerian
shades.

We've nought to fear—his great
intrepid soul!
Can silence faction, party views control.
His bosom glowing with the purest
zeal,

He moves the Argus of the public
weal.
He comes, the troop advance to meet
their guest,
Each hails him welcome from an honest
breast.

While in his train the mild seraphic
maid,
Concordia, comes in vestal robes
array'd,

MINERVA too, majestic in the van,
Who crown'd the infant, and inspir'd
the man.

But where's the Muses? are their
harps unstrung?
Are they asleep, that there's no prelude
sung?

Awake! awake! and touch the golden
lyre,
In silver cadence breathe ethereal fire.

He comes, ye Muses, form your eyes
lays,
Our much lov'd ADAMS crown with
civic bays.

Alexandria, June 9.

Cambridge, June 16th, 1800.
Married last evening by the Rev. Thomas Foster, Mr. Peter Redhead, of Easton, to the amiable Miss Anne Benson, of Cambridge. — Roger Hooper, of Dorchester county, to Miss Polly Newton, of said county.

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of Mr. Joseph Nicols, late of Caroline county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and all those who have claims against the said estate are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, for settlement, on or before the first day of August next.

NATHAN NEWTON.

New-Market, June 25, 1800. 4 37

TO BE SOLD,

At Public Vendue, on Tuesday the 22d of July next, if fair, if not, the next fair day after.

TWO valuable Tracts of LAND,

situated in Queen-Anne's county.

One containing 160 acres of land, the other about 250 acres. The former is situated on the main road from Centre-Ville to Queen's-Town, about two miles from the latter place. The quality of this land is good, and its soil particularly adapted to the growth of wheat, corn and tobacco. The common increase (upon an average) of wheat, previous to the coming of the fly, was from 10 to 16 for one; and has seldom been less than six for one since. This farm is, in good repair, has a tolerable good dwelling house, and a few of farm houses that equal, if not surpass, any in the county, where the farm is so large. There is an excellent apple orchard, and a variety of other good fruit trees. There is sufficient timber to support this land many years. — The other farm is situated on the main road from Queen's-Town to Kent-Island Ferry, about two miles from the Ferry, and contains nearly 200 acres of good timbered land well adapted to ship-building. The improvements on this farm are, a good dwelling house about 30 feet in length by 20 in breadth, well finished above and below, and in good repair; a large barn almost new, tolerable good kitchen, new quarter, and other necessary houses all in good repair. These are the improvements on the part occupied by Captain Henry Courley, which is the central part of the farm. There are two other tenements at the extremities of the land. The situation and quality of this land render it uncommonly valuable; its situation is convenient to the waters of both the western and eastern bay. Winchester's creek (about half a mile above Jackson's creek) runs through the north part of this land, and empties into Chester river; and to the southward this farm extends to the head of Marshy creek, which empties into the eastern bay. This farm will be laid off in three lots of about 60 acres each. The upper and middle lots each have a fine view of Chester river, and will have from 50 to 60 acres of timbered land each. The lower lot on the head of Marshy creek, will have nearly 75 acres of timbered land; and is within one mile of the noted harbor of Jackson's creek. The timber consists chiefly and principally of pine; white and red oak, and chestnut. The quality of this land is such, that it may be rendered a never-failing source for timber. After clearing and cultivating as long as may be expedient, turn it out, and in a few years it will produce pine fit for masts. — One fourth of the purchase money will be required on making deeds; the residue in four annual payments. Purchasers giving bonds with approved security. Possession will be given on the first day of January next. — Wheat may be seeded on paying damages done to the corn. — The sale to be at 11 o'clock on the upper farm adjoining Mr. William Tilghman's. — Any person wishing to view the lands, will apply to Mr. John Harrison, living near the head of Marshy creek, for a view of the lower farm, and to my people, living on the upper farm, for a view of that.

CHRISTOPHER W. CARADINE.

Head of Corsica Creek, 23 47

17th June, 1800.

In Chancery, May 30th, 1800.

THE Commissioners appointed under the recent law, relative to the real estate in Somerset county of Wm. Adams, dec'd, having made their report to the Chancellor, that the said estate will not admit of division, and the said Commissioners having valued the said estate, it is ordered, that the

Report and proceedings of the said Commissioners shall be confirmed on application of any party concerned after the first day of October next, provided a copy of this order be served on all the parties concerned, or their guardians, except Andrew Adams, or inserted three times in Cowan's newspaper before the last day of July next.

True Copy.

Testy

SAMUEL H. HOWARD,

Reg. Cur. Can.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to the citizens of Talbot and Dorchester counties for the many favors he has received since the running of his stage, and informs them, that it will in future leave Easton immediately on the arrival of Mr. Haddaway's stage, on Tuesday mornings at 8 o'clock, for Akers's Ferry, and return to Easton previous to Mr. Haddaway's stage leaving town, which will be at three o'clock of the same day. It will be requisite for passengers wishing to return in the stage to be at Mr. Akers's Ferry by 11 o'clock, as the distance will not admit of delay.

Travellers will certainly find it much to their advantage in going to Annapolis, as the running of the stages will at all times agree with the arrival and departure of Mr. Haddaway's Ferry Boat, and the route performed with as much expedition and care as possible.

SAMUEL SWAN.

Easton June 17, 1800.

N. B. Horses and Carriages to hire, together or separate. S. S.

By Virtue of a Decree of the High Court of Chancery of Maryland, bearing date the 13th day of May, 1800, the subscriber will sell, at public sale, at Mr. Vanhorn's store, at the head of Church Creek, in Dorchester county, on Saturday the 15th day of July next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

All that Tract of Land called CHANCE, situate and lying in Dorchester county, near the head of Church Creek, containing one hundred and forty nine acres and three quarters of an acre; and all that part of a tract of land called TOOTELL'S VENTURE, distinguished by lot No. two, and containing one hundred and fifteen acres and three quarters of an acre, more or less, the greatest part of which are well timbered with oak and pine. The terms of sale are as follows, viz. the purchaser or purchasers of the said property to give bond or bonds with security for the payment of one half of the purchase money, with interest within twelve months; and the residue, with interest, within two years from the day of sale; provided that if failure be made of the first payment within twelve months, the whole purchase money shall be immediately due and recoverable by suit at law.

CATHARINE KALLENDER,

Trustee.

Dorchester county, 10th June, 1800

ADVERTISEMENT.

RAN away from the subscriber living near Church-Hill, Queen-Anne's county, on the 15th day of April last, a negro man by the name of WILLI, aged about 25 years. His clothing unknown. Has lost all the fingers on his right hand by falling in a pit — wears a cloth on it. — On the left side of his head is a round bald place occasioned by his skull's being broke. — A remarkable knot on his right leg, having been cut with a sickle when young; and a very large foot. The fellow is not very sensible in making a bargain for himself. Any person apprehending said fellow and bringing him home or securing him in any jail so that the owner may get him again, shall receive a reward of Four Dollars, and all reasonable charges, paid by

FRANCES CARSON.

Church-Hill, Queen-Anne's 21

county, May 31st, 1800 4w

For Sale,

The following very valuable Tracts of Land, lying in Dorchester county, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, viz. — On the Forks of Blackwater, near Blackwater Bridge, the following tracts.

Widow's Lot, Partnership, Stapleport's Privilege, Merchant's Cove,

let, Hartford, Hog Range, Levin's Discovery, Standford's Desire, Parson's Privilege, containing by survey 1100 acres — 600 of which are uplands, of a rich black mould; about 120 in cultivation, the remainder in heavy timber, with a tenant's house and out-house. — Barren Island, a tract of heavy timbered land, lying in Chesapeake Bay, about twenty miles above the mouth of Potomac river, consequently convenient to the markets of the Federal City, Alexandria, Baltimore and Norfolk — not more than 60 or 70 acres of this island (which contains more than 1200 acres) have ever been cleared, on which there is a fine young orchard; from its timber so convenient to the above markets, this property now so valuable, will increase in value; exclusive of which, in its present natural state, it now maintains a large number of fine cattle without any attention whatever, and might contain in like manner from one to six hundred head. Also, Opossum Island, a small tract of very rich cultivated land, near the former. — On the main land, opposite Barren Island, Shenton's Lot, Angels, Brown's Rest and Webster's Lot, containing about 330 acres of well timbered land, about 100 of which are pasture lands. There are houses on this land, and about 150 acres cleared. — Near the town of Cambridge, Ennalls's Ridge and Appleby, containing about 20 acres of very valuable farming land, all in arable fields, under good inclosure, and with good tenant's houses. — Also, —

To be Rented,

The lands at and adjoining Water Neck, lying beautifully and conveniently on Choptank River, about three miles from Cambridge, containing, together with the lands adjoining and running along the main road almost to Cambridge, above 1000 acres by survey, highly timbered and wooded. — For terms apply to Col. Robert Harrison, or Mr. Thomas Coulston, of Dorchester county, or Doctor James Stewart, or Hugh Thompson, Esq. of Baltimore, or the subscriber at West River. An indisputable title will be made to the purchasers by the proprietor whenever the payments are completed.

JOHN F. MERCER.

TO BE SOLD,

At Public Sale, on Wednesday the 20th of August, if fair, if not, the next fair day.

ONE Hundred and Eighty Acres of Land, lying and being in Queen-Anne's county. — One hundred and twenty five of the above land is cleared, the remainder is very heavy timbered. This land adjoins the lands of Doctor Edward Harris, Mr. Jacob Seth, and others. There is on this land a thriving apple orchard. The soil is very productive of corn, wheat and tobacco. The title papers may be examined by any person inclined to purchase. Also for sale on the premises, horses, cattle and hogs, household and kitchen furniture and farming utensils — also the crop of corn now on the farm. — There is on this farm an excellent dwelling house, two large barns, one of which is almost new, two stables and every other necessary out house, it will on that day be sold to the highest bidder for cash only. — A good bargain will be given clear of all incumbrances. — Any person purchasing this farm, and wishing to to enlarge it, may purchase land adjoining it.

EDWARD CAREY.

Queen-Anne's county, 28th May, 1800 20 1aw

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Henry Bowdle, late of Easton, deceased, are hereby requested to exhibit them to the subscriber, on or before the 17th day of June next ensuing the date hereof, at the dwelling house of Thomas Prince, in Easton, in order that a dividend may be struck on the personal estate. — Those who neglect to exhibit their claims on that day, will be certainly barred from receiving any part of the assets now in hand. — And all those indebted to said estate, either on account, bond or notes, are requested to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence can be given.

LORTUS BOWDLE,

Acting Administrator.

May 29th, 1800. 20 5w

EASTON ACADEMY.

Notice is hereby given to the Public.

THAT the several Professorships, proposed by the Board of Trustees for the instruction of Youth in the Schools of the Academy, are now in operation; and the Parents and Guardians of Children sufficiently grown to receive Education, are respectfully invited to patronize this Infant Institution.

The Rev. JOHN BOWEN is engaged as Professor of the learned languages, and of such branches as are usually taught in what is commonly called a Grammar School.

The Rev. ROBERT BLYTH is engaged as a Professor of Mathematics, History, Geography, and Rhetoric.

And Mr. EDWARD MARLAND is engaged as Professor of the English language, Writing and Arithmetic.

But until the institution shall be fully prepared to practice upon this plan, the respective Professors are at liberty to teach such other branches of Education as shall be mutually agreeable to themselves and the parents or guardians of scholars committed to their care.

The price of Tuition under the two first professorships is Sixteen Dollars by the year for each scholar. Under the last Professorship the price is Ten Dollars by the year.

The Trustees have engaged as Professors gentlemen of learning, reputation and character; and it shall be their constant endeavour by their superintendence and care, to render the institution capable of affording all the advantages of education which can be reasonably expected from it. It must, however, be obvious that the institution will labor under considerable inconveniences until a suitable building shall be erected. This is an object concerning which they are extremely solicitous; and as its accomplishment must depend upon the donations of the liberal and wealthy, they earnestly call upon all generous minds to assist them with their subscriptions.

By order of the Board,

P. BENSON, President.

Amst.

NS: HAMMOND, Secretary.

May 12, 1800. 18

THE SCHOONER CYGNET.

A LARGE elegant new PACKING BOAT, finished in the most complete manner, well found in every respect, and very commodious for the accommodation of passengers — will commence running regular from Centre-Ville to Baltimore, on Wednesday the 14th inst. and will leave Centre-Ville every Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock, and Baltimore every Saturday at the same hour of day during the season.

The inconvenience formerly experienced at this place on account of the badness of the navigation near the head of Corsica Creek, will now be obviated; the proprietors of the Cygnet having furnished themselves with a large batteau as a lighter, and a sufficient number of bags, so that they expect always to be punctual in starting at the appointed hour.

They have also a large granary at the lower wharf on Corsica, for the reception of produce of every kind, where goods or any other property brought from Baltimore, can be safely stored; if not convenient to the owners to take them away as soon as landed.

All Letters or packages for Baltimore are requested to be left at Jonathan Bready's store, in Centre-Ville, where orders, &c. will be strictly attended to, and carefully executed.

Centre-Ville, Queen-Anne's county, May 1st, 1800. 18 3mo.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Mr. John D. Marshall, late of Worcester county, Pitt's Creek Hundred, are requested to bring them in, properly authenticated, for settlement. — Those indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers or Anderson Patterson, Esq. who will attend at New-Town, on Potomac river for that purpose, on Saturday the 26th inst. and once in two weeks after until the 26th July next. — Those neglecting this notice may expect to be dealt with as the law requires.

Elizabeth Marshall, Adm'r.

Benjamin Wallis, Adm'r.

April 14th, 1800. 14 3mo.

From the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

ADVICE TO FEMALES.

Doctor Leske in his elegant and perspicuous treatise on the Diseases of Women, has these words on the power and happiness of health: "It is necessary to remind them, says he, that though health does not altogether constitute beauty; beauty is the child of health, and cannot long exist without her parental influence. In vain they would strive to preserve one, without due regard to the other. The great secret of improving beauty consists in the art of preserving health. 'Tis that which animates and lights up the countenance with expressive smiles, which touches the lip with vermillion, and diffuses over the cheeks a freshness and vivid glow. It gives sweetness to the breath and lustre to the eye. Is it not then to be lamented that the true value of health is seldom sufficiently regarded, till it is either impaired, or irretrievably lost?"

Of this inestimable blessing, he remarks that moderate exercise, good air, they will be continually liable to diseases; or though a naturally good constitution may preserve some from absolute sickness, yet their frames will become feebler and feel prematurely the languor of old age, and the decay of beauty. The efficacy of exercise, is thus set forth by the doctor.

"Moderate exercise is one of the most sovereign remedies of which we are possessed, either in preserving or restoring health: it invigorates the heart, and promotes an equal distribution of blood. It assists the excretions, strengthens the appetite and digestion, renders the body less liable to the malignant influence of weather, or to the attack of putrid diseases; in short, it animates every part of the human system, and also gives cheerfulness and vigour to the mind.

SENEX.

PHILADELPHIA,

June 21.

Extract of a letter from Georgetown, date June 15.

"I have taken frequent walks about Georgetown, & the Federal City, and am very much pleased with both: the situation of the city is most charming; it is a fine open country, and delightful views, not covered with woods, as I was informed in

Philadelphia. There are a great number of very genteel & elegant houses. The President's house & the Capitol are noble buildings. The country round, and the river Potomac, when viewed from a hill just out of Geo. Town, are a beautiful scene. I am certain every person, not prejudiced against the removal of the seat of government, will on his arrival here, candidly confess, that every advantage is to be derived from this territory, and that Washington must inevitably, soon become a flourishing and great city."

NORFOLK, June 19.

Arrived the schr. Lively, captain Doane, eightendays from Boston, informs that on Monday last, at 2 P. M. Cape Charles bearing S. W. by S. distant 20 leagues, discovered a vessel on fire, which he stood for; she was burnt to the water's edge; captain Doane hoisted out his boat and picked up some spars & sails that were floating to windward, much burnt; he then went to the wreck, and with harpoons got out some old iron, and other articles. On Tuesday morning, 4 leagues W. of the wreck, fell in with a Philadelphia pilot-boat, with the captain and crew of the burnt vessel, from which they learnt that she was a Boston brig, commanded by captain Whitwell, from New Orleans bound to New-York, with a cargo of deer skins, cotton and sugar, that the fire broke out in the steerage, and that she had been burning 24 hours, when captain Doane fell in with her.

THE FOURTH OF JULY, 1800.

THE Federal Republicans of Talbot county are respectfully invited to a free and public Entertainment to be given on Friday next at Easton, in honor of the Freedom and Independence of the United States. An Oration will be delivered on the occasion. The citizens are requested to attend at Prince's Tavern, where the Oration will be delivered: From thence they will proceed in procession with Color flying, and Martial Music to the place of Entertainment—Dinner will be prepared at 2 o'clock. The Procession will be conducted under the orders of Col. Hughes.

By the Committee of Arrangement.

THE subscriber hereby notifies all persons whom it may concern, that he hath lodged his books and papers in the hands of Mr. JOHN HAWKWOOD, merchant, Easton, who is fully authorized and empowered to settle and adjust the same; and on payments being made to pay receipts or other acquittances which may be deemed proper.

CHARLES TROUP.

Easton, June 26, 1800.

FOR SALE.

A STOUT, Strong, Healthy, Young Negro Man; valuable on many accounts. He is an excellent

Coachman, & Boatman, a Miller and Sawyer, Ploughman and Flax-Dresser—can do a little at the Blacksmith's business; and, in short, remarkably intelligent, and variously useful.

Inquire of M. BORDLEY.

Mouth of Wye, April 28, 1800. 16

HADDAWAY'S FERRY.

Notice is hereby given, THAT the subscriber hath established a commodious Ferry across the Chesapeake Bay, from his landing on the Bay-side on the Eastern Shore to Annapolis. He hath provided himself with a Stage and Team, and several convenient Boats, for the accommodation of passengers, which he proposes to run in the following manner, and flatters himself the public will derive from his scheme the greatest utility and satisfaction.

His Stage and Team shall run from his landing on the bay-side regularly every Tuesday morning, and proceed to Easton, and return to the landing the same day: It is, however, probable that this regulation cannot be strictly observed during the winter season; but as far as may be in his power, it shall be duly attended to.

A Packet Boat shall run from his said landing for the city of Annapolis regularly every Wednesday morning, and return to the landing on the same day, wind and weather permitting.

For the accommodation of passengers on other days, he shall hold his Stage and Packet Boats in readiness at all other times when either may be necessary for the conveyance of persons, so that the weekly intercourse between Annapolis and Easton, hereby established, be not in any manner interrupted.

Letter Bags are lodged at Mr. Wheeler's Store, in Easton, and at Captain Thomas's boarding-house, in Annapolis, where letters and packets from, to the respective shores may be deposited; and the utmost care shall be taken to deliver them at the said places of deposit.

The Seat of Government being now established at the City of Washington, it may be expected that the communications from thence to the Eastern Shore through the city of Annapolis will be frequent: To make them easy and commodious is the design of the subscriber; and the same passage across the bay may be made subservient to the citizens of Baltimore. He therefore solicits the encouragement of a liberal public, and hopes by his assiduity and care to deserve it.

The Fare for every passenger from his landing to Easton is One Dollar & Twenty-Five Cents; and from his landing to Annapolis One Dollar and two thirds of a Dollar: Baggage in the usual proportion.

Entertainment at his dwelling house near the landing for man and horse upon reasonable terms.

WILLIAM HADDAWAY, Jun. Bay-side, June 16, 1800. 24 3w

I AM OF OPINION, the gentleman who now holds the office of Sheriff of Talbot County, in consequence of the death of the late Sheriff Mr. COX, may be constitutionally elected at the next election for Sheriff of that county. Mr. COX was qualified, and acted as Sheriff for some time; had he lived, and served in the office the whole of the three years, he could not have been elected; but by the constitution nothing excludes the re-election of the acting Sheriff, but a three years service in the office.—The gentleman who now holds the office, having received his appointment after a part of the three years elapsed, will not be subject to the disqualification; and as the disqualifying clause of the Constitution are derogating from the natural rights of the electors, and elected, they are to be taken strictly.

LUTHER MARTIN.

To the FREE and INDEPENDENT VOTERS of Talbot County.

GENTLEMEN, BEING solicited by many of my friends to stand as a Candidate for the next Sheriff's Office, the election for the same will commence in October next, I am induced to make it known to you in this public manner, and should I be considered worthy of your interest, the favor will be gratefully acknowledged, by your

Humble servant,

JOHN THOMAS.

Easton, May 6, 1800. 24 3w

THIS is to give notice that the subscriber of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Dorchester county aforesaid, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of Rufus R. Andrews, late of said county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the tenth day of November, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand the 10th day of June, Anno Domini 1800.

MARY ANDREWS, Adm'r

22 3w

To the Free and Independent VOTERS of Talbot County.

GENTLEMEN,

FROM the solicitations of a number of the citizens of this county, I am induced to offer myself a Candidate for the Office of Sheriff at the ensuing Election, which will commence in October next; and should I be so fortunate as to meet with your approbation, I will execute the Office with integrity, and the favor will be gratefully acknowledged, by

Gentlemen,

Yr. Hble. Servt.

HUGH SHERWOOD,

of Huntingdon.

June 10—1800. 23 3w

In Chancery, May 24, 1800.

Thomas Courley's creditors, } THE following

Mr. Hairs

claims,

viz. of Conrad Theodore Wenderstrand, George Vanderford, Henry Carter, Andrew Pearce, and Edward Chatham, against the estate of the said Thomas Courley, are not established to the Chancellor's satisfaction, he will on application at any time after the first day of September next, proceed to decide finally on any of the said claims—provided a copy of this order be served on the person claiming, or inserted in Cowan's news paper, three times before the end of June next, depositions taken before a single magistrate will be received as evidence in the case of a claim against a deceased person, the parties own affidavit is always required by this Court—claims passed by the Orphan's Court are generally admitted unless afterwards disputed.

True Copy,

Tell,

SAMUEL H. HOWARD,

Reg. Cur. Can.

In Chancery, May 29th, 1800.

Application to the Chancellor by petition in writing, of Henry Tate, of Queen-Ann's county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the last session, on the terms therein mentioned; and a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, so far as he can ascertain the same, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and the Chancellor being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said Henry Tate is, and at the time of passing the said act was, a citizen of the United States, and of this state; and the said Henry Tate, at the time of presenting his petition, having produced to the Chancellor the agent in writing of so many of his creditors as have due to them according to the list aforesaid, the amount of two thirds of the debts due by him at the time of passing the said act.

It is thereupon adjudged and ordered that the said Henry Tate, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in Cowan's news-paper before the first day of July next, give notice to his creditors to appear in the Chancery Office, at eleven o'clock, on the fifteenth day of July next, for the purpose of recommending some person to be trustees for their benefit, on the said Henry Tate's then and there taking the oath prescribed for delivering up his property.

Tell,

SAMUEL H. HOWARD,

Reg. Cur. Can.

Fellow-Citizens of TALBOT & QUEEN-ANN'S COUNTY.

The period, at which elections, for the purpose of choosing a President and Vice-President of the United States, must be appointed, will in a few months arrive.—I offer myself a candidate for the trust of election.—Should you think proper to confide in me, I will serve you with fidelity.

THOMAS J. BELL.

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W. J. BULLITT,



EASTERN SHORE

INTELLIGENCER.

EASTON—(Maryland:) PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, BY JAMES COWAN.

(Vol. XIth.)

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 8, 1800.

(No. 525.)

VALUABLE PATENT MEDICINES

For sale by Lee & Co. No. 31 Market Street, Baltimore. J. Cowan, Easton, Clayland, Centre-Ville, White, Annapolis, Fergolon & Reid, Cambridge, Cummings & White, Vienna, &c.

Dr. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR.

A sovereign remedy for Colds, obstinate Coughs, Asthma, sore Throats and approaching Consumptions.

To Parents who may have Children Afflicted with the Hooping Cough.

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable. The Elixir is so perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

Dr. HAMILTON'S GRAND RESTORATIVE.

Is recommended as an invaluable Medicine, for the speedy relief, and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions—residence in climates unfavourable to the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance—the unskillful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females, as a certain period of life—bad layings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of Nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, loss of appetite, impurity of blood, hysterical affections, inward weakness, violent cramps in the stomach and back, indigestion, melancholy, gout in the stomach, pains in the limbs, relaxations, involuntary emissions, seminal weakness, obstinate gleets, Fluor albus, (or whites) impotency, barrenness, &c. &c.

Sovereign Ointment for the ITCH. Warranted an infallible and immediate cure at ONCE USING.

Being the most speedy, effectual, and pleasant remedy ever offered to the public, and for the satisfaction of the timorous, the proprietor makes bold, that this ointment does not contain a single particle of Mercury or any other pernicious ingredient in its composition, and may be used with the most perfect safety by pregnant women, and on infants newly born.

INFALLIBLE AGUE AND FEVER DROPS.

For the cure of agues, remittent and intermittent fevers.

Thousands can testify of their being cured by these drops, after the bark and every other medicine has proved ineffectual; and not one in a hundred has had occasion to take more than one, and numbers not half a bottle.

These drops are particularly recommended to the inhabitants of low marshy countries, where the

worst sort of agues generally prevail, which unless early attended to and speedily removed, injure the constitution exceedingly, and bring on dropsies, putrid fevers, and a variety of complaints, of the most dangerous and alarming nature. Many other medicines are daily offered to the public for the cure of this disorder, which upon trial have been found either dangerous or useless. The bark is the usual remedy made use of, but being a very nauseous medicine, and seldom taken in a sufficient quantity, it very often fails, & children and those who have weak stomachs are frequently lost for want of a more easy and pleasant remedy.

Dr. HAHN'S ANTI-BILLIOUS PILLS.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—to produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequence—A dose never fails to remove a cold if taken on its first appearance—They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness—sickness at the stomach and severe head ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured, and carefully preserved for use by every seaman.

Dr. HAHN'S True and Genuine German CORN PLASTER.

An infallible remedy for Corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

Dr. HAHN'S GENUINE EYE WATER.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR;

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

THE GENUINE PERSIAN LOTION.

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, in preventing and removing blemishes of the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, pits after the small pox, inflammatory redness, scurfs, warts, ring-worms, sun-burns, prickly heat, premature wrinkles, &c.

PATENT INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC.

For the cure of Venereal Complaints of every description.

An extensive trial of near four years has proved the Vegetable Spe-

cific to be effectual in expelling the Venereal virus, however deeply rooted in the constitution, and has restored health to many who have been brought to the grave, by the improper administration of mercury. Within this period upwards of four thousand patients have experienced its salutary effects.

Price one dollar each bottle or box Pills.

With the medicine is given, a description of the symptoms which obtain in every stage of the disease, with copious directions for their treatment, so as to accomplish a perfect cure in the shortest time, and with the least inconvenience possible.

Hamilton's celebrated Worm destroying Lozenges.

Church's Genuine Cough Drops. A handsome allowance is made to wholesale purchasers, so as to become a valuable acquisition to all whose situation is favourable for retailing the above-mentioned Medicines—Address Lee, & Co. Baltimore.

OXFORD, June 13.

On Tuesday last, Major General Hamilton, with his suite, arrived at this place; and on the succeeding day he reviewed the brigades under the command of Colonel Rice. On this occasion the troops performed their manœuvres with that exactness and activity which manifested attention in the men, and superiority in their officers. The General expressed an unequivocal approbation of the discipline of the army, and beheld with pleasure the progress of subordination, and attention to dress and decorum.

On Thursday the General made a public dinner, to which all the officers of the permanent army were invited. A convenient collation was erected for the purpose, over which the flag of the United States was displayed; and during the entertainment the air was filled with martial music from a new formed band, and from a large collection of drums and fife. Hospitality and joy pervaded the guests—but when they drank to the memory of Washington! and a parting sentiment was given by Gen. H. a burst of extreme sensibility sufficed every cheek, and demonstrated the agitation of every bosom.

But Friday was reserved for a more prominent display of the passions of the human mind. At 7 o'clock in the morning the brigade was formed into an hollow square when the General addressed his fellow soldiers in a speech of about half an hour in length. On this occasion, the troops were moved, not merely on account of this last interview with their General, but by the impressive sentiments which fell from his lips, reinforced by the most charming eloquence and printed diction. I cannot give even an epitome of this address; suffice it to observe, that he inculcated sentiments suitable for directing the conduct of the army subjugate to its settlement

into private life—such sentiments as awakened, and I trust will keep alive, the patriotism of the officers & men; and induce them again, at the call of their country, to make new sacrifices for its defence.

GEORGETOWN, June 17.

It is said, that four officers of the 3d United States regiment, who were stationed at the Natchez, having fallen into a violent dispute over the bottle, entered into a room by themselves, locked the doors, and had a general engagement with their daggers—three were killed on the spot, and the fourth mortally wounded.

This new mode of duelling far exceeds the established one, in bravery, honor, humanity and execution; and indeed it far exceeds anything heretofore customary in civilized or even in savage life.

PHILADELPHIA June 23

Yesterday Dr. Tilton further informs us, that just before he sailed from Guadaloupe, a French privateer arrived there, which, a few days before, had had a desperate engagement with a ship under American colours. The wounded seamen concluded she was an American Indianman; though the officers of the privateer gave out, that she was an English letter of marque. Mr. T. says a number of men were killed, and as many as 20 of the wounded were sent to the hospital at Guadaloupe, where he saw them; many of whom were wounded with boarding spikes. This engagement was to the windward of the West India Islands. We cannot but express a hope, that this ship, if she has been disabled, may not fall in with another pirate, but be wafted into her destined port.

SALEM, June 17.

On Sunday last the cries of a person in distress were heard in South Fields, and they were found to come from an elderly black-man, by the name of Sweet, who had got into a well. The man who found him endeavoured to get him out by a ladder; but after getting him part way up, he fell in again and perished.

PARTICULARS of the LOSS of the FRANCIS, an English Transport.

HALIFAX, (N. Scotia,) June 5.

As the fate of the Francis Transport has been for some time past a subject of great public and private anxiety, and as her unfortunate shipwreck is now ascertained, we have endeavoured, as far as possible, to collect all the particulars which are as yet known of this dreadful catastrophe.

It will be a satisfaction, though a melancholy one, to the friends of the unfortunate sufferers, to be relieved from the suspense in which they have long been held with regard to them—and as the mind is particularly interested in the last scenes attendant on those we love, so will it contemplate alternately the pleasing prospect they had on the 22d of December, of soon reaching their destined port, and the horrors of the dreadful night which followed—terminated their hopes, and involved nearly 40 persons in one common destruction.

Lieut. Scambler, of his majesty's Cutter *Trespass*, on his passage from this place to Newfoundland, was directed to stop at the Isle of Sable—to obtain information if possible of the Francis or any other unfortunate vessel that might have been wrecked there during the winter, and to land some animals, which the humanity of his excellency Sir John Wentworth, had committed to his care. We have been favored with the following letter from that gentleman to capt. Murray, senior officer on this station.

His Majesty's Tender-Cutter, *Trespass* at
Sidney, 1st May, 1800.

Sir,

Agreeable to your orders I proceeded to Sable Island, and on Tuesday morning the 13th May, and landed the ewe, goat, sow, and two pigs sent by Sir John Wentworth; after staying there near an hour, without discovering any person on the island, and seeing a schooner at anchor in the N. W. Arm, being some distance from the Cutter, I returned on board, intending to beat up to where the lay, but the current prevented me, it running at the rate of 2¹/₂ miles an hour S. W. by S. About 4 in the afternoon, I discovered her under sail, I immediately weighed, made sail and spoke her: she proved to be the *Dolphin* of Birington, laden with fish and seal skins; and seal oil, she had several trunks very much damaged on board, and appeared to have been washed on shore—one trunk was directed, His Royal Highness Prince Edward. No. 2, another trunk directed capt. Sterling, of the 7th regiment of foot, both empty; also a trunk, containing two great coats, the livery, worn by the servants of his Royal Highness. The master of the schooner informed me, that he had two men on the island the winter, on the sealing concern, who had built a hut on the east end of the island—the two men being on board, I learned from them, that about the 22d December last, a very severe gale of wind from the S. E. a woman was found washed on shore, on the south side of the island; also, the trunks before-mentioned, twelve horses, two cows, one bull and two sheep, all drowned (the horses were shod) and that of three boats, no name could be distinguished on them, the master of the schooner, whose name is Reynolds, gave me some papers, which I have sent by the pilot to you.

The Island bears a kind of coarse grass, dried up, nearly resembling coarse hay, and large plats of green, something like water cresses. I think the animals I left will do well. I saw no horses, but was informed by the master of the schooner that there were some on the island, and plenty of rats. I am, Sir,

Your most obdr. hble. servt.
JOS. SCAMBLER, Lieut.
Robert Murray, Esq.
capt. of the H. M. S. *Alia*, &c.

In addition to the information contained in the above letter, we learn from the Pilot of the *Trespass*, who arrived here with Lieutenant Scambler's letter—that the man who wintered on the Island informed him, that on the 22d December, they observed a large Snow, at a little distance from the N. E. Bar, she was endeavouring to beat off all the day. The weather

was remarkably fine for a winter's day, but the wind was extremely light and baffling, that at night she had made no great progress. As the day shut in the weather began to thicken, and was soon followed by a tremendous gale from the S. E. which continued with extreme violence through the night. In this gale the Francis must have been driven on the Sands, and in the course of the night gone to pieces, as neither the Snow, or any part of her, was to be seen in the morning. Soon after the storm had abated, the lady above mentioned was discovered. She had a ring on her finger, but not being able to get it off, the men declared they buried it with her. Not being able to obtain the ring, there was no other circumstance from which it could be certainly ascertained who she was.

Besides the trunks, &c. mentioned in Lieut. Scambler's letter, we understand a number of other articles were saved, which have been carried in the vessel to Barrington.

The Francis was a Snow of about 280 tons burthen, reputed an excellent vessel. The master's name was Letson. She sailed the 25th of October, from Portsmouth, in company with the American mast ship, and a number of other vessels, under convoy of his majesty's ship *Bonetta*. A succession of gales followed them after their departure; the America, dismasted, got back to Portsmouth; and the *Bonetta*, with great difficulty, reached Lisbon, a perfect wreck. The Francis, apparently more fortunate than they, had crossed the Atlantic; and nearly reached her destination, when her progress was arrested by those fatal quicksands which surround that destructive island.

NEW-YORK, June 25.

Notwithstanding the assurances of the privateers being called in at the different ports of France, we find, that about the last of April, five twenty gun ships were about leaving the port of Brest to cruise on our coast for American vessels. We have this from captain Williams, of the sloop *Lint*, in 19 days from Barbadoes, who informs, that the day before he failed, a French 20 gun ship, 40 days from Brest, had been sent in there by a British ship of war. It was from this ship he learned that those cruisers were about failing on this coast. It is thus we are *coaxed* out of our property—and this, and only this, kind of treatment have we any reason to expect.

PHILADELPHIA, June 26.

The following remarkable occurrence happened at Stockdale, on the 10th inst.

As John McFaden was returning from a tavern, where he had dined in, and drank freely, he met the Rev. Mr. Saunders, of Durham, and in hopes of passing for a wit, with his companions, he cried, "well parson, can you tell me whether there be one or three Gods, for my part I think if they are hearty fellows, the more the merrier." "I suppose, sir," answered the parson, "you have no design to enforce your free thinking modern levities on persons who still think it their duty to persevere in the way of their worthy ancestors." "Not I damn it, whether there be one or twenty gods 'tis all one, but 'twill neither break our legs, or pick our pockets, to crack a joke on the subject." At this instant, a bird sprang from a bush near his horse, McFaden was thrown; and actually broke his leg in two places.

MR. GENERES

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he intends to reside in Easton, where he will keep a
DANCING SCHOOL

during the ensuing fall. He will open his school on the first Friday in August, and will continue it for two quarters, should he meet with sufficient encouragement.—Subscription papers will be left with Doctor William Thomas, and Mr. Kerr.

7th July, 1800.

25 swg

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A MALE SERVANT, well acquainted with waiting in the house, of about fifteen or seventeen years of age—for which will be given the highest price in cash, by
JOSEPH C. DAFFIN.

Cambridge, June 25, 1800.

THE HERALD.

E A S T O N,

TUESDAY MORNING, July 8, 1800.

—:~:~:~:—

THE FOURTH OF JULY, 1800.

It having been proposed by the FEDERAL REPUBLICANS of Talbot county to give a public entertainment at Easton on Friday last in honor of the Freedom and Independence of the United States, a committee of arrangement was appointed to make the necessary preparations, and notices were circulated accordingly. At about the hour of 12 o'clock the citizens assembled at Prince's tavern agreeably to the plan of the committee; and at one o'clock Mr. John Leeds Kerr ascended a rostrum provided for the occasion, and delivered a pertinent, impressive and pathetic Oration commemorative of the DAY which the citizens were invited to celebrate. The patriotic sentiments he expressed—the details he gave of the origin and progress of the American Revolution, and of the important services and actions of our departed HERO, and others who shone conspicuously in the establishment of our liberties and independence, and have since distinguished themselves in their preservation—the tributes he bestowed of grateful praise so justly due to president ADAMS for his eminent portion of those services—and the handsome and eloquent manner in which the Oration was delivered—were well calculated to engage the respectful attention of the audience; and a better proof cannot be given of the impressions which were made than the applauses which succeeded after the Orator had closed his address:

At 2 o'clock, the Citizens were formed in procession by Col. Hughes; headed and followed by the respective presidents they had chosen for managing the ceremonies of the day; and in this order they marched with martial music to the place of entertainment in an elegant grove below the town, where tables had been arranged and spread under beautiful arbors for the accommodation of the company. We are authorized to assert that upwards of two hundred and fifty persons were entertained; and considering the season of harvest, two much praise cannot be given to our fellow citizens for the spirit and zeal they displayed in their attention to this important anniversary.

After the removal of the cloths, the following toasts were drank in honor of the Day, accompanied with cheers and heartfelt expressions of delight.

1. *The Day we celebrate*: May the spirit which atchieved the Freedom and Independence of America inspire her sons with resolution to defend them.

2. *The United States*: May the federal bond by which they are united remain firm and indissoluble forever.

3. *The Constitution and the laws*: May veneration for the one, and obedience to the other, become the distinguishing character of every true republican.

4. *THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES*: The integrity and ability of his past services furnish a sure pledge for the upright discharge of future duty. Success to his re-election.

5. *The memory of WASHINGTON the great and good*: While we deplore the loss we have sustained, let the recorded monuments of his wisdom and virtue animate us all to the imitation of his bright examples.

6. *The People and their Government*: Everlasting infamy to those who shall endeavor to divide them.

7. *The State of Maryland*: May she be distinguished among her sisters by the virtue, valor, and patriotism of her citizens.

8. *The American Heroes who have fallen in defence of Liberty*: Let us prove how much we honor their memory by preserving the rights which have been purchased with their blood.

9. *Agriculture and Commerce*: May an extensive trade and rich crops enliven the heart of the husbandman and reward his labors.

10. *The Congress of the United States*: May virtue and wisdom direct all their measures for the prosperity and advantage of the people.

11. *The Militia of the United States*: Let our citizens prove by their attention to discipline and arms that they are worthy to be trusted to defend the rights of their country.

12. *The Officers and Soldiers of the Disbanded Army*: While they merit our praise for the zeal and spirit with which they undertook the defence of our country, they are no less entitled to our esteem for the cheerfulness they have shown in surrendering their arms, and peaceably returning to the pursuits of private life.

13. *The Infant Navy of the United States*: The bravery and skill already displayed by its commanders afford a pleasing assurance that the American flag is safely committed to their care.

14. *The Voice of the Majority is the Voice of the People*: To submit to it, is the duty of every true republican—to oppose it, is the common practice of faction.

15. *National Character*: Let us indulge the belief that we are the freest, the happiest, and most enlightened people upon earth, and learn to love our country before all others.

16. *Peace, Liberty and Happiness to all Mankind*: May the blessings which we so peculiarly enjoy, be preferred to us by the continued wisdom of our government.

Intermixed with the foregoing toasts the following volunteers were given and drank with the loudest applauses:

Confusion to the French Philosophy of THOMAS JEFFERSON, which makes it matter of indifference "whether men believe in twenty Gods or in one God."

The *Aurora*, the *Star*, and such like News-papers: May their misguided Editors learn to entitle themselves to public Encouragement by ceasing to slander merit, and by turning their Hearts to publish the TRUTH.

The disinterested Patriot, whose Actions agree with his Professions: But let us beware of men who are perpetually goading the people with an over-zeal for their happiness—such men are too often *wolves in sheep's clothing*.

John Adams the tried Patriot of 76: The man who, after having devoted 25 years of his life to the service of his Country, is now inhumanly accused of wishing to destroy its Liberties. Success to his Election—3 Cheers.

Thomas James Bullitt, the federal Candidate for the office of Electors "THE PEOPLE'S FRIEND" without hypocrisy. Success to his Election.—3 Cheers repeated.

The FEDERAL TICKET for Talbot County: Let us all unite, and pledge ourselves to support it at the next Election in October—3 Cheers.

"It does me no injury for my neighbor to say there are twenty Gods, or no God; it neither picks my pocket nor breaks my leg: if it be said, his testimony in a Court of justice cannot be relied on—reject it then, and 'be the stigma on him.'"

It is scarcely necessary to add that in such a company of respectable citizens, among whom a sameness of sentiment in general prevailed, the utmost harmony was conspicuous. The grand occasion which called the people forth, the agreeable place and excellent accommodations provided for the company, the quality and variety of the entertainment, the numbers collected and their entire satisfaction, and indeed the whole of the scene, produced a series of reflections which naturally inspired the most lively joy; and we are persuaded this new and pleasing spectacle will be long remembered as a source of gratification to our fellow citizens, and as a proof of the taste, zeal and attention of the managers.

This toast alludes to the following passage in Jefferson's Book entitled *Notes on Virginia*, page 263; and we undertake to assert that no man, who is not himself an ENGLISHMAN, can feel indifferent about the Christianity of his Neighbours.

Philadelphia, June 27.

A young gentleman of this city riding in his gig on Tuesday last, was thrown out by the horse taking fright, and unfortunately broke his thigh, &c. now lies in extreme pain.

The Post-Office quarter closed with June.—All persons in arrears are requested to make immediate payment.
Easton, July 8, 1800.

LETTERS
Remaining in the Post-Office, Easton, July 1st, 1800.

HENRY ARNETT, Dorset county.

(B) Miss Sophia Bullitt, Easton. William Bowers. Stanley Byus. Jacob Bromwell, Talbot county. James Byus, Eastern Shore. William Blake, Miles river neck. Dr. George Baily, Samuel Brown, Easton. John Beard, Dorchester county. Peregrine F. Bayard, Denton.

(C) Christian Bixler, clock and watch maker, Easton. John Craig. Collins Carey, Thomas Cook, Hook Town.

(D) Henry Downes, (2). Joshua Driver, Esq. Mr. Daffin. Charles Dickinson.

(E) John Edmondson, Esq. Easton. Charles Emory, (2).

(F) Lieut. Levi G. Ford, Denton. Cole Fields, Easton. William Frazier, Esq. John Fleming, Easton. Robert Finkelater.

(G) Mrs. Mary Gordon, Miss Esther Gregory. Matthew Greentree. Capt. Edward Griffin, Dorset county.

(H) Thomas Harrison, Broad creek, Talbot county, (8). Robert Hay, St. Michael's. Dr. Edward Harris. Widow Hendricks.

(I) Jonathan Jones, Esq. Cambridge. Cornelius Johnson, Caroline county. Solomon or Thomas Jones. Capt. Levin Jones, Cambridge. Negro John, who calls himself John Parrot, at the Hole in the Wall.

(L) The Honorable General Lloyd. Stanley B. Lockerman. Mrs. Prudence Lambdin.

(M) Robert Moore. Thomas Oldham Martin. Richard Mansfield.

(N) Henry Nicols, Jun. William Needles, Caroline.

(P) John Partridge, Esq. (2).

(R) John Register. Jeremiah Rhodes.

(S) Levin Stevens, (2). Edward Stevens. Robert Spedding. Major Peregrine Spencer.

(T) Henry Troth.

(W) Mrs. Mary Webb. William Whiteley. William Weaver.

THE Committee appointed by the Vestry of St. Peter's Parish to superintend the building of the Easton Church have resolved to proceed without delay and inclose the Church; but as this cannot be done unless the purchasers of pews will immediately pay in the two instalments now due, they earnestly entreat the purchasers to pay the monies respectively due from them, on or before the first day of August, as the Committee purpose then to begin the walls.

David Kerr;
Henry Nicols, Jun.
Geo. R. Hayward,
Jno. Goldsborough, Jun.
July 8, 1800.

S. WILMER,
Late of Kent County.

BEGS leave to inform his Eastern Shore friends and the public in general, that he has removed to this City for the purpose of commencing the Commission Business; and as he means to represent the Farming and Plantation Interests entirely, he flatters himself from a knowledge of the quality and value of their respective produce that every possible satisfaction will be given to those who may be pleased to employ him to effect sale for them; and he pledges himself that the farmer shall be faithfully represented in the disposition of his grain—and that every exertion shall at all times be made to create an emulation among the purchasers so as to gratify the wishes of his correspondents—and he also pledges himself that he will remain entirely disconnected with the Selling, Shipping and Merchandize interest, and that all orders for the supply of groceries, liquors, or dry goods shall be purchased with judgment and taste at the lowest wholesale prices. Such advantages to the agricultural interest are too obvious to need further comment, and therefore S. W. feels full confidence in being patronized by a generous public.—His commission on the sale of grain will be 34 per hundred bushels, and on other articles 25 per cent.
Cheapside, Baltimore,
29th June, 1800.

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of Mr. Joseph Nicols, late of Caroline county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and all those who have claims against the said estate are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, for settlement, on or before the first day of August next.

NATHAN NEWTON,
New-Market, June 25, 1800. 43w

TO BE SOLD,
At Public Vendue, on Tuesday the 22d of July next, if fair, if not, the next fair day after.

TWO valuable Tracts of LAND, situated in Queen-Ann's county. One containing 160 acres of land, the other about 250 acres. The former is situated on the main road from Centre-Ville to Queen's-Town, about two miles from the latter place. The quality of this land is good, and its soil particularly adapted to the growth of wheat, corn and tobacco. The common increase (upon an average) of wheat, previous to the coming of the fly, was from 10 to 16 for one; and has seldom been less than six for one since. This farm is in good repair, has a tolerable good dwelling house, and a set of farm houses that equal, if not surpass, any in the county, where the farm is no larger. There's an excellent apple orchard, and a variety of other good fruit trees. There is sufficient timber to support this land many years.—The other farm is situated on the main road from Queen's-Town to Kent-Island Ferry, about two miles from the Ferry, and contains nearly 200 acres of good timbered land well adapted to ship-building. The improvements on this farm are, a good dwelling house about 36 feet in length by 20 in breadth, well finished above and below, and in good repair; a large barn almost new, tolerable good kitchen, new quarter, and other necessary houses all in good repair. These are the improvements on the part occupied by Captain Henry Courfey, which is the central part of the farm. There are two other remnants at the extremities of the land. The situation and quality of this land render it uncommonly valuable; its situation is convenient to the waters of both the western and eastern bay. Winchester's creek (about half a mile above Jackson's creek) runs through the north part of this land, and empties into Chester river; and to the southward this farm extends to the head of Marshy creek, which empties into the eastern bay. This farm will be laid off in three lots of about 80 acres each. The upper and middle lots each have a fine view of Chester river, and will have from 50 to 60 acres of timbered land each. The lower lot on the head of Marshy creek, will have nearly 70 acres of timbered land, and is within one mile of the noted harbor of Jackson's creek. The timber consists chiefly and principally of pine, white and red oak, and chestnut. The quality of this land is such, that it may be rendered a never failing source for timber. After clearing and cultivating as long as may be expedient, turn it out, and in a few years it will produce pine fit for rails.—One fourth of the purchase money will be required on making deeds; the residue in four annual payments. Purchasers giving bonds with approved security. Possession will be given on the first day of January next.—Wheat may be seeded on paying damages done to the corn.—The sale to be at 11 o'clock on the upper farm adjoining Mr. William Tilghman's.—Any person wishing to view the lands, will apply to Mr. John Harrison, living near the head of Marshy creek, for a view of the lower farm, and to my people, living on the upper farm, for a view of that.

CHRISTOPHER W. CARRADINE,
Head of Corfica Creek,
17th June, 1800. 234w

THE subscriber returns his thanks to the citizens of Talbot and Dorchester counties for the many favors he has received since the running of his stage, and informs them, that it will in future leave Easton immediately on the arrival of Mr. Haddaway's stage, on Tuesday mornings at 8 o'clock, for Akers's Ferry, and return to Easton previous to Mr. Haddaway's stage leaving town, which will be at three o'clock of the same day. It will be requisite for passengers, wishing to return in the stage to be at Mr. Akers's Ferry by 11 o'clock, as the distance will not admit of delay.
Travellers will certainly find it much

to their advantage in going to Annapolis, as the running of the stages will at all times agree with the arrival and departure of Mr. Haddaway's Ferry Boat, and the route performed with as much expedition and care as possible.

SAMUEL SWAN,
Easton June 17, 1800. 23
N. B. Horses and Carriages to hire, together or separate. S. S.

THE Commissioners appointed under the descent law, relative to the real estate in Somerset county of Wm. Adams, dec'd. having made their report to the Chancellor, that the said estate will not admit of division, and the said Commissioners having valued the said estate, it is ordered that the report and proceedings of the said Commissioners shall be confirmed on application of any party concerned after the first day of October next, provided a copy of this order be served on all the parties concerned, or their guardians, except Andrew Adams, or inserted three times in Cowan's newspaper before the last day of July next.
True Copy,
Test,

SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

For Sale,

The following very valuable Tracts of Land, lying in Dorchester county, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, viz.—On the Forks of Blackwater, near Blackwater Bridge, the following tracts.

Widow's Lot, Partnership, Staplefort's Privilege, Merchant's Outlet, Hartford, Hog Range, Levin's Discovery, Standford's Desire, Parson's Privilege, containing by survey 1100 acres—600 of which are uplands, of a rich black mould; about 120 in cultivation, the remainder in heavy timber, with a tenant's house and out-houses.—Barren Island, a tract of heavy timbered land, lying in Choptank Bay, about twenty miles above the mouth of Potomac river, consequently convenient to the markets of the Federal City, Alexandria, Baltimore and Norfolk—not more than 60 or 70 acres of this island (which contains more than 1200 acres) have ever been cleared, on which there is a fine young orchard; from its timber so convenient to the above markets, this property now so valuable, will increase in value; exclusive of which, in its present natural state, it now maintains a large number of fine cattle without any attention whatever, and might contain in like manner from one to six hundred head. Also, Opossum Island, a small tract of very rich cultivated land, near the former. On the main land, opposite Barren Island, Shenton's Lot, Angels, Brown's Rest and Webster's Lot, containing about 350 acres of well timbered land, about 100 of which are pasture lands. There are houses on this land, and about 150 acres cleared.—Near the town of Cambridge, Ennalls's Ridge and Appleby, containing about 200 acres of very valuable farming land, all in arable fields, under good inclosure, and with good tenant's houses.—Also,—

To be Rented,

The lands at and adjoining Ware Neck, lying beautifully and conveniently on Choptank River, about three miles from Cambridge, containing, together with the lands adjoining and running along the main road almost to Cambridge, above 1000 acres by survey, highly timbered and wooded.—For terms apply to Col. Robert Harrison, or Mr. Thomas Coulston, of Dorchester county, or Doctor James Stewart, or Hugh Thompson, Esq. of Baltimore, or the subscriber at West River. An indisputable title will be made to the purchasers by the proprietor whenever the payments are completed.

JOHN F. MERCER,
TO BE SOLD,

At Public Sale, on Wednesday the 20th of August, if fair, if not, the next fair day.

ONE Hundred and Eighty Acres of Land, lying and being in Queen-Ann's county.—One hundred and twenty five of the above land is cleared, the remainder is very heavy timbered. This land adjoins the lands of Doctor Edward Harris, Mr. Jacob Seth, and others. There is on this land a thriving apple orchard.—The soil is very productive of corn, wheat and tobacco.

The title papers may be examined by any person inclined to purchase. Also for sale on the premises, horses, cattle and hogs, household and kitchen furniture and farming utensils—also the crop of corn now on the farm.—There is on this farm an excellent dwelling house, two large barns, one of which is almost new, two stables and every other necessary out-house, it will on that day be sold to the highest bidder for cash only.—A good bargain will be given clear of all incumbrances.—Any person purchasing this farm, and wishing to to enlarge it, may purchase land adjoining it.

EDWARD CAREY,
Queen-Ann's county,
28th May, 1800. 20 12w

EASTON ACADEMY.

Notice is hereby given to the Public,

THAT the several Professorships, proposed by the Board of Trustees for the instruction of Youth in the Schools of the Academy, are now in operation; and the Parents and Guardians of Children sufficiently grown to receive Education, are respectfully invited to patronize this Infant-Institution.

The Rev. JOHN BOWIE is engaged as Professor of the learned languages, and of such branches as are usually taught in what is commonly called a Grammar School.

The Rev. ROBERT ELLIOTT is engaged as a Professor of Mathematics, History, Geography, and Rhetoric.

And Mr. EDWARD MARKLAND is engaged as Professor of the English language, Writing and Arithmetic.

But until the institution shall be fully prepared to practice upon this plan, the respective Professors are at liberty to teach such other branches of Education as shall be mutually agreeable to themselves and the parents or guardians of scholars committed to their care.

The price of Tuition under the two first professorships is Sixteen Dollars by the year, for each scholar: Under the last Professorship the price is Ten Dollars by the year.

The Trustees have engaged as Professors gentlemen of learning, reputation and character; and it shall be their constant endeavour by their superintendence and care, to render the Institution capable of affording all the advantages of education which can be reasonably expected from it. It must, however, be obvious that the institution will labor under considerable inconveniences until a suitable building shall be erected. This is an object concerning which they are extremely solicitous; and as its accomplishment must depend upon the donations of the liberal and wealthy, they earnestly call upon all generous minds to assist them with their subscriptions.

By order of the Board,

P. BENSON, President.

Attest,

NS: HAMMOND, Secretary.

May 12, 1800. 18

THE SCHOONER CYGNET.

A LARGE, elegant, new PACKET BOAT, finished in the most complete manner, well found in every respect, and very commodious for the accommodation of passengers—will commence running regular from Centre-Ville to Baltimore, on Wednesday the 14th inst. and will leave Centre-Ville every Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock, and Baltimore every Saturday at the same hour of day during the season.

The inconvenience formerly experienced at this place on account of the badness of the navigation near the head of Corfica Creek will now be obviated; the proprietors of the Cygnet having furnished themselves with a large batteau as a lighter; and a sufficient number of bags, so that they expect always to be punctual in starting at the appointed hour.

They have also a large granary at the lower wharf on Corfica, for the reception of produce of every kind; where goods or any other property brought from Baltimore, can be safely stored; if not convenient to the owners to take them away as soon as landed.

All Letters or packages for Baltimore are requested to be left at Jonathan Bready's store, in Centre-Ville, where orders, &c. will be strictly attended to, and carefully executed.
Centre-Ville, Queen-Ann's county, May 1st, 1800. 16 gmo

From the SPECTATOR.

IMPORTANT CRISIS.

The plot which has been many years laid, to effect a revolution in the United States, draws to a crisis; & every well-wisher to a free government is anxious for the event. The Constitution of the United States is suspended on a thread.

The opposers of our government give it out and the *little folks* of the party are made to believe, that their leaders have it in contemplation only to change the administration: but it is more and more evident every day, that they intend a total annihilation of the confederacy, or a complete change in the Constitution.

Mr. Jefferson, the leader of the party was in Europe at the time the Constitution was formed; and it is well known he never approved of many parts of it. Mr. Madison was one of the framers and defenders of the Constitution; but no sooner did Mr. Jefferson return from Europe than Mr. Madison commenced an opposition to the measures of government.

Gov. Clinton, it is well known, was an inveterate and irreconcilable enemy to the Constitution—he opposed its adoption with all his influence, and made a party in opposition, which still exists. The grounds of opposition have been, with all its enemies, nearly the same; and whatever shapes the opposition has assumed, it has been uniformly bottomed on this great and broad basis, that the Constitution of the United States has abridged the sovereignty of the particular States.

The opposers of the Constitution in 1789, in New-York, never hesitated to declare openly, that the main ground of their opposition was, that New-York, being a great importing state, which independent, had it in her power to raise a large revenue by imposts on goods consumed in the neighbouring states, which was a natural advantage, to which the state was justly entitled, and which she ought not to surrender to the equalizing principles of the general government.

Virginia possesses a similar pride in her greatness, and she cannot brook the idea of losing, in the general mass, her superior influence and importance, or rather her supposed right to command. The writer of this has,

from the year 1789, had one uniform opinion on this subject, which is, that if the Constitution of the United States should ever be destroyed, it would fall a victim to the pride, the jealousies or the interest of the state sovereignties. The great states will not consent to be on a footing with the small ones. The events of every week confirm this opinion. The opposers begin to broach the plan, and to talk openly of the *Old Confederation*.

The following are the FIVE ALTERNATIVES now presented to the people of the United States. Reader! Ponder them with seriousness.

1st. Either a total change in the officers of government, with the annihilation of the debt of the nation, and a total relaxation of all the measures of national defence—and further, such alterations in the Constitution as will enervate and destroy the powers of the *Executive* and *Senate*, leaving the country a prey to the fury of popular passions. Or,

2d. A dissolution of the Union, followed by a period of Anarchy, and a final erection of two or more separate confederacies, in which Virginia will attempt to place herself at the head of the southern. Or,

3d. An attempt to form a *Confederation* similar to the old one—which cannot be effected, & if it could, would produce jealousies and rivalries that must end in civil war, which would crush some of the states, and probably the largest, as they are not a match for their weaker neighbours combined. Or,

4th. An ultimate appeal to arms, by the two great parties throughout the Union, without the distinction of States—which, should the awful calamity take place, must cover our land with blood, and end in a monarchy, supported by a standing army.

People of America, Citizens of Massachusetts—the alternatives are before you—take your choice; but, blessed be God, who has hitherto protected us, a

5th Alternative remains, which, if you are not wanting to yourselves, may yet

save us from the ruin which impends over our heads. This is in your power; it is legal, constitutional; honourable and practicable. Rise in the majesty of your strength. Elect to offices none but known and decided friends to our pre-

sent Constitution. Crush the monster faction.

The friends of Mr. Jefferson declare there can be no conciliation with the friends of Mr. Adams, and are determined to go all lengths to accomplish their object. The *pacific overtures* of Mr. Adams, to the French Republic, so much applauded by the Jeffersonian party, have been industriously improved, to remove him from the chair of government, and to exalt their favorite infidel chief in his place. There is great reason to fear they will succeed. In this case the miseries of a revolution await you. Rise then, attend to your elections—advance to office none but good and tried men, & you may yet save the constitution, the bulwark of your peace, prosperity and freedom.

SALEM, June 21.

The ship William & Henry, Thomas Beckford, master, belonging to Mr. Wm. Cray, jun. of this port, sailed from Beverly, April 24th bound for Amsterdam. On May 5th, lat. 44, 7, N. long. 49, 50, W. at half past 3 o'clock in the morning, the ship struck a lump of ice, apparently not bigger than the ships long boat, which the captain supposes stove in her bows, she filling directly upon her striking (say five minutes) the people having just time to save themselves in the long boat, which floated from the chocks between the main & fore masts; after they had all got into the boat, they saw the binnacle floating from the ship, by which means they fortunately saved a compass, and directed their course for St. Mary's, Newfoundland, where they arrived, after being in the boat 7 days without any subsistence whatever, except a lump of ice, the bigness of a water bucket and three cod fish, which they caught the third day after leaving the ship, having a lead and hooks, baited in the boat, which they had used the day before, but no line, except a rope which they stranded for that purpose; having saved a part of the ships royals and ropes as she lay upon her beam ends, they made sail for the boat, which, with the compass, were of great assistance to them, the weather being extremely foggy. On their arrival at St. Mary's, they proceeded for the port of St. Johns, where the captain brought a sloop and with

his crew, 14 in number, proceeded for this port and arrived yesterday, all well.

THE subscriber hereby notifies all persons whom it may concern, that he hath lodged his books and papers in the hands of Mr. JOHN HAWOOD, merchant, Easton, who is fully authorized and empowered to settle and adjust the same; and on payments being made to pass receipts or other acquittances which may be deemed proper.

CHARLES TROUP.
Easton, June 26, 1800. 24—th

FOR SALE,

A STOUT, Strong, Healthy, Young Negro Man; valuable on many accounts. He is an excellent Coachman, & Boatman, a Miller and Sawyer, Ploughman and Flax-Dresser—can do a little at the Blacksmith's business; and, in short, remarkably intelligent, and variously useful.

Inquire of

M. BORDLEY.
Mouth of Wye, April 28, 1800. 16

HADDAWAY'S FERRY.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber hath established a commodious Ferry across the Chesapeake Bay, from his landing on the Bay-side on the Eastern Shore to Annapolis. He hath provided himself with a Stage and Team, and two convenient Boats, for the accommodation of passengers, which he proposes to run in the following manner, and flatters himself the public will derive from his scheme the greatest utility and satisfaction.

His Stage and Team shall run from his landing on the bay-side regularly every Tuesday morning and proceed to Easton, and return to the landing the same day: It is, however, probable that this regulation cannot be strictly observed during the winter season; but as far as may be in his power, it shall be duly attended to.

A Packet Boat shall run from his said landing for the city of Annapolis regularly every Wednesday morning, and return to the landing on the same day, wind and weather permitting.

For the accommodation of passengers on other days, he shall hold his Stage and Packet Boats in readiness at all other times when either may be necessary for the conveyance of persons; so that the weekly intercourse between Annapolis and Easton, hereby established, be not in any manner interrupted.

Letter Bags are lodged at Mr. Wheeler's store, in Easton, and at Captain Thomas's boarding-house, in Annapolis, where letters and packets from, & to the respective shores may be deposited; and the utmost care shall be taken to deliver them at the said places of deposit.

The Seat of Government being now established at the City of Washington, it may be expected that the communications from thence to the Eastern Shore through the city of Annapolis will be frequent: To make them easy and commodious is the design of the subscriber; and the same passage across the bay may be made subservient to the citizens of Baltimore. He therefore solicits the encouragement of a liberal public, and hopes by his assiduity and care to deserve it.

The Fare for every passenger from his landing to Easton is One Dollar & Twenty-Five Cents; and from his landing to Annapolis One Dollar and two thirds of a Dollar: Baggage in the usual proportion.

ENTERTAINMENT at his dwelling house near the landing for man and horse upon reasonable terms.

WILLIAM HADDAWAY, Jun.
Bay-side, June 10, 1800. 24 37

Fellow-Citizens of Talbot & Queen Anne's County—

The period, at which elections, for the purpose of choosing a President and Vice-President of the United States, must be appointed, will in a few months arrive—I offer myself a candidate for the trust of election—should you think proper to condescend in me, I will serve you with fidelity.

THOS. J. BENTLEY



(No. 526)

WORMS.

*Description of Worms and the symptoms
by which they are known.*

RHEUMATISM.

NOTE
The Editor of the *Aurora*
NOT contented to associate

I can in like manner give the line to the third and last charge, by asserting that I not only do not hold in my hands the value of 10,000 bibles, as the first is pretended, but that I am not included in the United States, inasmuch as I am a foreigner. The treasury of the Treasury will afford, beyond all doubt, the facts of this allegation, and the falseness of yours.

If you prefer to charge me with a desire to be declared as an alien, by presenting the appearance of a native, will give me this in early testimony.

John Hoover, rope-maker, South Beach street between Mary and Christina streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily went with him, in follow-up, naturally, did through Mary Hoover was in severely ill with violent rheumatism, very dangerously situated, the consequence of a cold she lying in, so to be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy condition of remaining a cripple for life notwithstanding the most successful medical advice was followed. Every day passing nearly insupportable. When lying down, and a operation performed by Dr. J. C. Hays, Extract of Serravallo's Tonic were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 31 South Second Street. The first preparation enabled her to walk freely.

your paper has become so notorious, and indeed proverbial for its slanders, and its falsehoods, that if it had been certain those printers who might think proper to republish your misrepresentations, would at the same time have quoted their authority, I should not have thought it necessary to trouble the public with this answer, convinced that to destroy effectually the credit of any such publication, it would be sufficient only to make known that it originated in "the Aurora."

JONA. DAYTON.

BOSTON, June 28.

Since our last the public mind has received additional agitation from the account by capt. H. H. of the capture of the ship Juno, of this port, by the British frigate Cleopatra, capt. Isaac Pellew; under pretence of having Spanish produce or property on board. To the real well-wishers of our country's tranquility, it is greatly afflicting to learn these repeated acts of robbery and detention. In the case before us, we know the Juno to have been built in this port, and to be laden with a cargo, the entire property of citizens of this town and Charleston. Her papers, too, we know to be all fair, regular, and authentic; and that she was bound on a lawful voyage to a friendly port. Thus circumstanced, to be captured and sent into port to be adjudicated by a Judge of a Vice-Admiralty Court, appears such a violation of the laws of Nature and Nations; such a deviation from the professed policy and interest of the British government; so opposite to the conduct of other British naval Commanders; and so contrary to every principle of good faith and amity, that we must consider it as an act of wanton piracy on the part of capt. Pellew; and think the *President of the United States*, would stand acquitted in the view of God, and the world, in directing Captain Truxtun to capture the *Cleopatra*, and bring her and her piratical captain into port; to detain him until such time as an explanation between the governments of the two nations could take place; and prevent his exciting the enmity of the people of the United States against a government and nation with whom they wish to maintain a peace of amity and friendship. We have no doubt the *Juno* will be liberated, at *Halifax*, unless very satisfactory reasons can be given for her condemnation. It is a cruel sentence on Governments and Magistrates which supposes them necessarily ignorant, or deems the infusion of authority a poison to all the blind materials of the human heart. We cannot but have the hope, that the people of Great Britain will express by some strong measure their detestation of Pellew's conduct. Whatever may be the honors of this buccaneer of the laws of morality, good faith and honor, we trust the British government will not consent to sacrifice them to a momentary gain; nor to practice on Pellew's maxim, that *might is right*. In the contest which now agitates Europe, the United States have kept pure, unsupported hands; and have relied on their integrity and uprightness to shield them from insult and injury. They will still rely on them. They are certain that the great laws of nations must, in time, check if it does not guide the belligerent powers; and that every government must submit to their way.

The pretence for detaining the *Juno* is said to be, that she was employed in conveying the produce of the Spanish Colony to the Mother Country; being bound to Malaga, and having Spanish sugars on board. It is said Pellew informed the supercargo that had she been bound to Leghorn, which we learn, was the ulterior object of the voyage, she would not have been detained.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1.

NAVAL GLORY.

It appears from an article under the New-London head, published in this day's Gazette, that the ship *Connecticut* has captured and sent into St. Kitts, a French national ship of 20 guns. The *Connecticut* lost 20 men in the action.

Receipt of a letter from an American gentleman at St. Kitts, to his friend in this city, dated June 24, 1800.

"I embrace the opportunity of the Florida, to drop you a few lines; and begin with the pleasing intelligence of the arrival of the frigate *Philadelphia*, captain Decatur, and the *Petisco* sloop, with a brig and stores. From your report, we expected to see in the Philadelphia, a fine ship of war; and our expectations have been realized. Her commander is much respected here, as are all our commanders and officers. On the 21st we had the pleasure of receiving the Commodore, accompanied with the Adams; and, on the 23d they sailed on a cruise. The former recaptured a schooner, called the *Betsy*, with dry goods, wines, &c. from Philadelphia. The *Connecticut* has taken two privateers and one recapture. The Adams has also made some prizes, but it would be tedious to particularize; however, you may rest assured they are as significant as ever. This week we have already received three prizes."

THE HERALD.

—:~:~:~:—

EASTON.

TUESDAY MORNING, July 15, 1800.

Our anticipation of LATE NEWS is realised almost as soon as formed. On Saturday last arrived at New-York the brig *Trial*, Griffin, in 43 days from Liverpool, by which London papers have been received as late as the 21st of May, inclusive. From the official accounts from these papers, it appears, that on the 4th and 5th May two bloody engagements took place between the French under Gen. Moreau, and the Austrians, under Gen. Kray, on the Rhine. The latter were defeated with the loss of 21,000 men, killed, wounded and taken. The loss of the former is set down at 12,000. On the Rhine, all is disaster to the Austrians. In Italy, defeat and calamity have overwhelmed the French. After the series of engagements, which was so handsomely dashed off by Suchet, but of which a quite different account is related by the Austrians, and which from the result, appears to be correct, the army of Massena, after sustaining great losses, threw itself into Genoa and Savona, where it is penned up, & with the wretched inhabitants, has become a prey to disease, to famine and to misery of every kind.

An attempt has been made in the theatre, to shoot the king of Great Britain, by a maniac. He does not appear to have been influenced by any particular motive of enmity or revenge.

Nothing is received by this arrival respecting our pacific embassy to France. Another royal conspiracy has been discovered in Paris.

COMMUNICATION.

Extracts from Mr. Adams's defence of the American Constitution.

"Our country will never run delirious after a name. The name republic is given to things in their nature as different and contradictory as light and darkness, truth and falsehood, virtue and vice, happiness and misery. There are free republics, and republics as tyrannical as an oriental despotism."

"A free republic is the best government, and the greatest blessing which mortals can aspire to."

"An empire of laws is a characteristic of a free republic, and should never be applied to republics in general." Page 71. "They—the people of America—have not made their first magistrate hereditary, nor their senators. Here they differ from the English constitution, and with great propriety."

Page 95. "After all let us compare every constitution we have seen with those of the United States of America, and we shall have no reason to blush for our country; on the contrary, we shall feel the strongest motives to fall upon our knees in gratitude to Heaven for having been graciously pleased to give us birth and education in that country, and for having destined us to live under her laws."

"We shall have reason to exult if

we make our comparison with England and the English constitution."

"Our people are undoubtedly foreigners. All the landed and other property is in the hands of the citizens—not only their representatives, but their senators and governors are annually chosen. There are no hereditary titles, honors, offices, or distinctions. The legislative, executive, and judicial powers, are carefully separated from each other, &c. &c."

Charges vs. J. Dayton, in the *Aurora*.

1. That he held in his hands a balance of 2,611 dls. and 60 cts. from the 2d March 97, to the month of July following.

2. That he held in his hands a balance of 90,917 dls. 52 cts. from the month of July, 1799, to the 22d January, 1800. And that "so far as his accounts are settled at the Treasury, he appears still to hold in his hands the sum of 18,142 dls. 52 cts." The falsehood of these charges is so palpable, that to a person who is in any degree acquainted with the nature of public transactions of this sort, no explanation can be necessary; but for the satisfaction of the people at large it is proper to state, that Mr. Dayton on the 9th of March, 1799, requested of the Secretary of the Treasury an official report of the balance that might appear to be due, on the settlement of his account for the session just ended. On the 18th of March he received the requested report, and satisfied of its correctness, gave an order for its payment to Mr. Meredith, Treasurer of the United States, who received it on the 22d March, at the bank.

"He held in his hands, says Duane, a balance of 90,917 dls. 52 cts. from July, '99, to 22d January, 1800."

Here in order to make out this balance, and hoping thereby to deceive those who were unable to get better information, he charges the monies advanced for compensations in the course of three whole sessions, and credits in return the compensations of members for two sessions only!

But "he still holds 18,142 dls. 52 cts."—Mr. Dayton positively declares that he is not indebted a *shilling* to the U. S. and refers to the books of the Treasury for the truth of his assertion.

Thus does this seditious knave, this vile slanderer of every honest and virtuous character, though constantly detected, still persevere in his lies and misrepresentations.

ANECDOTE OF GEN. HAMILTON.

When a youth of seventeen he was Chief Clerk to an eminent merchant at St. Eustatia, who being absent, the business of the Counting Room, of course, devolved on young Hamilton. He had handed to him a letter, directed to his master, which, supposing it related to mercantile concerns, he opened; but his surprise was great when he found that it contained a *Challenge* to his master, whose proxy he was. The young hero answered the challenge in the name of his master, and the time and place was mentioned in the reply. Hamilton appeared to the antagonist of his master on the field; and, to use his own words, "did his *best* in his absence," and would not agree to any compromise, except on the express condition that the *Challenger* should acknowledge in writing, that he had received suitable satisfaction from Mr. —; that he was a gentleman of honor, &c. and further, that he (Hamilton) should never be known in the business—which terms the challenger was obliged to accede to, or fight young Hamilton; he chose the former; and the parties separated. In a few months, however it came to his master's ear, who was so struck with the magnanimity of such conduct, that he gave him liberty to come to the Continent, choose what profession he pleased, and draw on him to any amount!—Perhaps to this anecdote, we are indebted for the services and conduct of a man who has not his superior as a Soldier, a Financier, and a Statesman.

We have been requested to correct a mistake which appeared in our last paper, in the endeavor to explain one of the traits drawn on the 4th of July last, part of the note of reference, to which that trait related, being misplaced. We have therefore thought proper to republish the trait, and the

note at large, as the plainest method of removing the misunderstanding which the error may have occasioned.

Confusion to the French Philosophy of THOMAS JEFFERSON, which makes it matter of indifference "whether men believe in twenty Gods or in no God."

* This toast alludes to the following passage in Jefferson's Book entitled *Notes on Virginia*, page 265; and we undertake to assert that no man, who is not himself an INFIDEL, can feel indifferent about the Christianity of his Neighbours.

"It does me no injury for my neighbor to say there are twenty Gods, or no God; it neither picks my pocket nor breaks my leg: if it be said, his testimony in a Court of Justice cannot be relied on—reject it then, and be the stigma on him."

Fellow Citizens of Talbot County.

JACOB GIBSON on Saturday last at the Trappe harranged the people, and after charging me with the most unbounded impudence for daring to become a Candidate at the approaching Election in October, asserted "That I had deceived the People, whilst I was in the Assembly—that I had acted with the greatest duplicity—that I had before the Election promised the People to vote against the Colleges, but when I had got to Annapolis and mixed with the Aristocrats there I was in favor of the Colleges."

Unfortunately for this bold perverter of the truth, the votes and proceedings can be referred to; by these it will appear I voted against both the Colleges, viz. St. John's College, at Annapolis, and Washington College, at Chester Town. If the Citizens of Talbot County will honor me so far as to attend at the Court-House on Tuesday the 22d instant, at 3 o'clock, P. M. I will then fully explain to them my conduct with regard to the Colleges, and prove to the satisfaction of every candid man, that I faithfully and honestly complied with the promise I made to the People before the Election.—In the mean time, I beg leave to offer myself to you as a Candidate at the next Election for Representatives in the State Legislature.

Your Obedt. Servt.

JNO. GELANDOROUGH, Junr.
Monday, 14th July, 1800.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the subscriber, a Negro Lad about nineteen or twenty years of age, five feet four or five inches high, well set, of a very black complexion, with a scar on one of his cheeks; squints a little, and has a habit of gazing about, when not otherwise employed.—His proper name is JOB, but was generally called JOE. It is probable he will call himself Eli-sha, Daniel, or Davey, who commonly add the name Dixon, as it is not unlikely he has obtained a copy of the Manumission from one of the above negroes, who were manumitted by Mary Martin, of Talbot county. He took with him a calico jacket, nankeen trousers, and some other coarse cloaths.

Whoever will take up the above fellow and deliver him to me, shall have the above reward if taken out of the state; Twenty Dollars, if taken out of the county, and Ten Dollars if taken in the county, and all reasonable charges paid.

THOMAS MARTIN.

Dividing Creek, Talbot county, Maryland, July 9, 1800.

N O T I C E.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for goods sold at vendue, of the estate of Jesse Hopkins, late of Easton, deceased, likewise all those indebted to the said estate either by note or book debts, are requested to come in immediately and pay their respective dues.—Those that neglect to comply with this request in a reasonable time, may expect to be legally dealt with, as no longer indulgent can be given.—All those having claims against the estate of the said deceased, that have neglected to hand them in, are again requested to bring them forward, legally authenticated, for settlement.

JOSEPH NEALL, Ex'r,

FOR SALE.

A Valuable Tract of LAND, lying in Dorchester county, on Chickamaugus River, in a place commonly called the Dispersed, containing about Five Hundred Acres:
The land is very good, and well situated for any kind of trade. It is thought needful to say any thing more about it, as it is presumed the purchaser will view the same. A liberal credit will be given for the greatest part of the purchase money, (on securing the same). It not sold before the first day of August, it will on that day be exposed to public sale on the premises. A good title will be given, and the Terms made known, by applying to
THOS. BARNETT.
July, 1800. 26 4W 7/6

LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office, Easton, July 18, 1800.

- (A) **HENRY ARNETT**, Dorset county.
(B) Miss Sophia Bullitt, Easton. William Bowers. Stanley Byus. Jacob Bromwell, Talbot county. James Byus, Eastern Shore. William Blake, Miles river neck. Dr. George Bally, Samuel Brown, Easton. John Beard, Dorchester county. Peregrine F. Bayard, Denton.
(C) Christian Bixler, clock and watch maker, Easton. John Craig, Collins Carey, Thomas Cook, Hook Town.
(D) Henry Downes, (2). Joshua Driver, Esq. Mr. Daffin. Charles Dickinson.
(E) John Edmondson, Esq. Easton. Charles Emory, (2).
(F) Lieut. Levi G. Ford, Denton. Cole Fields, Easton. William Frazier, Esq. John Fleming, Easton. Robert Fingelater.
(G) Mrs. Mary Gordon, Miss Esther Gregory. Matthew Greentree. Capt. Edward Griffin, Dorset county.
(H) Thomas Harrison, Broad creek, Talbot county, (3). Robert Hay, St. Michael's. Dr. Edward Harris. Widow Hendricks.
(I) Jonathan Jones, Esq. Cambridge. Cornelius Johnston, Caroline county. Solomon or Thomas Jones. Capt. Levin Jones, Cambridge. Negro John, who calls himself John Parrot, at the Hole in the Wall.
(L) The Honorable General Lloyd. Stanley B. Lockerman. Mrs. Prudence Lambdin.
(M) Robert Moore. Thomas Oldham Martin. Richard Mansfield.
(N) Henry Nicols, Jun. William Needles, Caroline.
(O) John Partridge, Esq. (2).
(P) John Register. Jeremiah Rhodes.
(Q) Levin Stevens, (2). Edward Stevens. Robert Spedding. Major Peregrine Spencer.
(R) Henry Troth.
(S) Mrs. Mary Webb. William Whiteley. William Weaver.

S. WILMER,

Late of Kent County.

BEGS leave to inform his Eastern Shore friends and the public in general, that he has removed to this City for the purpose of commencing the Commission Business; and as he means to represent the Farming and Plantation Interests entirely, he flatters himself from a knowledge of the quality and value of their respective produce that every possible satisfaction will be given to those who may be pleased to employ him to effect sale for them; and he pledges himself that the farmer shall be faithfully represented in the disposition of his grain—and that every exertion shall at all times be made to create an emulation among the purchasers so as to gratify the wishes of his correspondents—and he also pledges himself that he will remain entirely disconnected with the Selling, Shipping and Merchandize Interest, and that all orders for the supply of groceries, liquors, or dry goods shall be purchased with judgment and taste at the lowest wholesale prices. Such advantages to the agricultural interest are too obvious to need further comment, and therefore S. W. feels full confidence in being patronized by a generous public. His commission on the sale of grain will be 2 1/2 per hundred bushels, and on other articles 2 per cent.
Cheapside, Baltimore, 7
27th June, 1800. 24 2m

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

MALE SERVANT, well acquainted with waiting in the house, of about fifteen or seventeen years of age—for which will be given the highest price in cash by
JOSEPH G. DAPPIN.
Cambridge, June 27, 1800. 25 4

Mr. GENÈRES

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he intends to reside in Easton, where he will keep a
DA CING SCHOOL
during the ensuing fall. He will open his school on the first Friday in August, and will continue it for two quarters, should he meet with sufficient encouragement. Subscription papers will be left with Doctor William Thomas, and Mr. Kerr.
7th July, 1800. 25 3W

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of Mr. Joseph Nicols, late of Caroline county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and all those who have claims against the said estate are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, for settlement, on or before the first day of August next.
NATHAN NEWTON.
New-Market, June 25, 1800. 4 3W

TO BE SOLD.

At Public Vendue, on Tuesday the 22d of July next, if fair, if not, the next fair day.

TWO valuable Tracts of LAND, situated in Queen-Ann's county. One containing 160 acres of land, the other about 250 acres. The former is situated on the main road from Centre-Ville to Queen's-Town, about two miles from the latter place. The quality of this land is good, and its soil particularly adapted to the growth of wheat, corn and tobacco. The common increase (upon an average) of wheat, previous to the coming of the fly, was from 10 to 16 for one; and has seldom been less than six for one since. This farm is in good repair, has a tolerable good dwelling house, and a set of farm houses that equal, if not surpass, any in the county, where the farm is no larger. There is an excellent apple orchard, and a variety of other good fruit trees. There is sufficient timber to support this land many years.—The other farm is situated on the main road from Queen's-Town to Kent-Island-Ferry, about two miles from the Ferry, and contains nearly 200 acres of good timbered land, well adapted to ship-building. The improvements on this farm are, a good dwelling house about 35 feet in length by 20 in breadth, well finished above and below, and in good repair; a large barn almost new, tolerable good kitchen, new quarter, and other necessary houses all in good repair. These are the improvements on the part occupied by Captain Henry Courley, which is the central part of the farm. There are two other tenements at the extremities of the land. The situation and quality of this land render it uncommonly valuable; its situation is convenient to the waters of both the western and eastern bay. Winchester's creek (about half a mile above Jackson's creek) runs through the north part of this land, and empties into Chester river; and to the southward this farm extends to the head of Marshy creek, which empties into the eastern bay. This farm will be laid off in three lots of about 60 acres each. The upper and middle lots each have a fine view of Chester river, and will have from 50 to 60 acres of timbered land each. The lower lot on the head of Marshy creek, will have nearly 70 acres of timbered land, and is within one mile of the noted harbor of Jackson's creek. The timber consists chiefly and principally of pine, white and red oak, and chestnut. The quality of this land is such, that it may be rendered a never failing source for timber. After clearing and cultivating as long as may be expedient, turn it out, and in a few years it will produce pine fit for sails.—One fourth of the purchase money will be required on making deeds; the residue in four annual payments. Purchaser giving bonds with approved security. Possession will be given on the first day of January next.—Wheat may be sowed on paying damages done to the corn.—The sale to be at 11 o'clock on the upper farm adjoining Mr. William Tilghman's. Any person wishing to view the lands, will apply to Mr. John Harrison, living near the head of Marshy creek.

a view of the lower farm, and to my people, living on the upper farm, for a view of that.

CHRISTOPHER W. CARLADINE.
Head of Corlica Creek, }
17th June, 1800. } 23 4W

THE subscriber returns his thanks to the citizens of Talbot and Dorchester counties for the many favors he has received since the running of his stage, and informs them, that it will in future leave Easton immediately on the arrival of Mr. Haddaway's stage, on Tuesday mornings at 8 o'clock, for Akers's Ferry, and return to Easton previous to Mr. Haddaway's stage leaving town, which will be at three o'clock of the same day. It will be requisite for passengers wishing to return in the stage to be at Mr. Akers's Ferry by 11 o'clock, as the distance will not admit of delay.

Travelers will certainly find it much to their advantage in going to Annapolis, as the running of the stages will at all times agree with the arrival and departure of Mr. Haddaway's Ferry Boat, and the route performed with as much expedition and care as possible.
SAMUEL SWAN.
Easton June 17, 1800. 23
N. B. Horses and Carriages to hire, together or separate. S. S.

For Sale,

The following very valuable Tracts of Land, lying in Dorchester county, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, viz.—On the Forks of Blackwater, near Blackwater Bridge, the following tracts.

Widow's Lot, Partnership.
Staplefort's Privilege, Merchant's Outlet, Hartford, Hog Range, Levin's Discovery, Standford's Desire, Parson's Privilege, containing by survey 1700 acres—600 of which are uplands, of a rich black mould, about 120 in cultivation, the remainder in heavy timber, with a tenant's house and out-houses.
—Barren Island, a tract of heavy timbered land, lying in Chesapeake Bay, about twenty miles above the mouth of Potomac river, consequently convenient to the markets of the Federal City, Alexandria, Baltimore and Norfolk—not more than 50 or 75 acres of this island (which contains more than 1200 acres) have ever been cleared, on which there is a fine young orchard from its timber so convenient to the above markets, this property now so valuable, will increase in value, exclusive of which, in its present natural state, it now maintains a large number of fine cattle without any attention whatever, and might contain in like manner from one to six hundred head. Also, Opossum Island, a small tract of very rich cultivated land, near the former. On the main land, opposite Barren Island, Shenton's Lot, Angels, Brown's Rest and Webster's Lot, containing about 350 acres of well timbered land, about 100 of which are pasture lands. There are houses on this land, and about 150 acres cleared.—Near the town of Cambridge, Eumalls's Ridge and Appleby, containing about 200 acres of very valuable farming land, all in arable fields, under good inclosure, and with good tenant's houses.—Also,—

To be Rented.

The lands at and adjoining Ware-Neck, lying beautifully and conveniently on Choptank River, about three miles from Cambridge, containing together with the lands adjoining and running along the main road almost to Cambridge, above 1000 acres by survey, highly timbered and wooded.—For terms apply to Col. Robert Harrison, or Mr. Thomas Coulston, of Dorchester county, or Doctor James Stewart, or Hugh Thompson, Esq. of Baltimore, or the subscriber at West River. An indisputable title will be made to the purchaser by the proprietor whenever the payments are completed.

JOHN F. MERCER.

TO BE SOLD.

At Public Vendue, on Tuesday the 20th of August, if fair, if not, the next fair day.

ONE Hundred and Eighty Acres of LAND, lying and being in Queen-Ann's county.—One hundred and twenty-five of the above land is cleared; the remainder is very heavy timbered. This land adjoins the lands of Doctor Edward Ballin, Mr. Jacob Beth, and others. There is on this land a thriving apple orchard.—The soil is very rich, and well adapted to wheat and tobacco.

The title papers may be examined by any person inclined to purchase. Also for sale on the premises, horses, cattle and hogs, household and kitchen furniture and farming utensils—also the crop of corn now on the farm.—There is on this farm an excellent dwelling house, two large barns, one of which is almost new, two stables and every other necessary out house. It will on that day be sold to the highest bidder for cash only.—A good bargain will be given clear of all incumbrances.—Any person purchasing this farm, and wishing to to enlarge it, may purchase land adjoining it.

EDWARD CAREY.

Queen-Ann's county, }
28th May, 1800. } 20 12W

EASTON ACADEMY.

Notice is hereby given to the Public,

THAT the several Professors proposed by the Board of Trustees for the instruction of Youth in the Schools of the Academy are now in operation; and the Parents and Guardians of Children sufficiently grown to receive Education, are respectfully invited to patronize this infant institution.

The Rev. JOHN BOWEN is engaged as Professor of the learned languages, and of such branches as are usually taught in what is commonly called a Grammar School.

The Rev. ROBERT ELIOT is engaged as a Professor of Mathematics, History, Geography, and Rhetoric.

And Mr. BOWEN is engaged as Professor of the English language, Writing and Arithmetic.

But until the institution shall be fully prepared to practice upon this plan, the respective Professors are at liberty to teach such other branches of Education as shall be mutually agreeable to themselves and the parents or guardians of scholars committed to their care.

The price of Tuition under the two first professorships is Sixteen Dollars by the year for each scholar. Under the last Professorship the price is Ten Dollars by the year.

The Trustees have engaged as Professors gentlemen of learning, reputation and character; and it shall be their constant endeavour by their superintendence and care, to render the institution capable of affording all the advantages of education which can be reasonably expected from it. It must, however, be obvious that the institution will labor under considerable inconveniences until a suitable building shall be erected. This is an object concerning which they are extremely solicitous; and as its accomplishment must depend upon the donations of the liberal and wealthy, they earnestly call upon all generous minds to assist them with their subscriptions.

By order of the Board

P. BENSON, President.

NS. HAMMOND, Secretary.

May 12, 1800. 18

THE SCHOONER CYGNET.

A LARGE, elegant, new PACKET BOAT, finished in the most complete manner, well found in every respect, and very commodious for the accommodation of passengers.—will commence running regular from Centre-Ville to Baltimore, on Wednesday the 14th inst. and will leave Centre-Ville every Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock, and Baltimore every Saturday at the same hour of day during the season.

The inconvenience formerly experienced at this place on account of the badness of the navigation near the head of Corlica Creek, will now be obviated; the proprietors of the Cygnet having furnished themselves with a large barreau as a lighter, and a sufficient number of boats, so that they expect always to be punctual in starting at the appointed hour.

They have also a large granary at the lower wharf on Corlica, for the reception of produce of every kind, where goods or any other property brought from Baltimore, can be safely stored, if not convenient to the owners to take them away as soon as landed.

All Letters or packages for Baltimore are requested to be left at Jonathan Bready's store, in Centre-Ville, where orders, &c. will be strictly attended to, and carefully forwarded. Centre-Ville, Queen-Ann's county, May 11, 1800. 16 3m

FROM THE RICHMOND
FEDERALIST.

TITUS MANLIUS.

*Raginus autem vos, fratres,
ut agnoscat eos qui laborant inter vos.*

1 Thess. v. chap. 13 verse.

GRATITUDE is a duty particularly attached to human nature. Moral and religious obligations require of men in every society and under every form of government, that they should not forget in the day of retribution, the services of those, who, while clothed with public authority, labor unceasingly for the public good. Impressed with correctness of this principle, I have turned over many a page of the history of this country, to discover, if possible, in the biography of American patriots, which of all these fellow labourers have most contributed to place our country in its present prosperous, happy and truly enviable situation. On this interesting subject, I shall not Mr. Federalist, swell this number with more observations, but content myself with subjoining a short extract from a manuscript now before me. This extract, although written in a style not the most modern, will sufficiently point out in at least one instance, the great and pre-eminent services of that deserving fellow citizen, JOHN ADAMS, who since the commencement of the late revolution to the present day, has successfully filled, and discharged with uninterrupted fidelity, the most important offices in the power of the American people to bestow.

*The Second Book of Chronicles,
Chapter I.*

1. IT came to pass in those days, that the rabble assembled and slew *Louis* with the edge of the guillotine, and *Damon* reigned in his stead.

2. Now this *Damon* had five heads; and they said one to another, let us plunder, divide, and conquer the whole world.

3. And they called to them those who were willing to serve *Damon*, and bade them go forth & spread slaughter and destruction throughout all the countries found about.

4. And when they had gone forth, the five heads of *Damon* consisted together how they should aggrandize themselves, & reward those who were faithful in their service.

5. And they said, let us demand and enforce a voluntary contribution of all the personal estate of those whom we shall conquer, and let us rob on the great waters all that shall come in our way, especially will we take from the Columbians, the produce of their labor, the fruits of their harden independence.

6. We will make them believe, by intriguing with those who have conspired against their Rulers, that we gave them their independence, & that we have a right to take it away.

7. and they said unto Genet, go thou, who art cunning amongst men, and tell the Columbians, that their Rulers are Tyrants, & that Liberty is gone; but that we have Rulers and Liberty in store, which we will freely give them.

8. Now as to the doings of Genet and his successors, Fauchet and Adet, are they not recorded in all the news vehicles throughout Columbia?

9. and it came to pass, when Fauchet and Adet returned, & told the five heads of *Damon* that the Columbians were divided; that they hated *Washington* and loved *Jefferson* more than *Adams*, they were exceedingly glad.

10. And they said one to another, these Columbians are a weak and contemptible nation of men; we will plunder them at our pleasure.

11. And they gave directions to the outcasts of all nations, and especially to the renegadoes of Columbia, to fit out vessels, and to take by force whatever they could on the great waters belonging to the Columbians.

12. And when *Adams* heard of these things, knowing that many of the Columbians were enchanted with the name of Liberty, and being very desirous of procuring peace, he sent three approved Messengers, with the olive branch in their hands, to the five heads of *Damon*, to enquire the cause of their evil intreating the Columbians.

13. And it came to pass that *Talleyrand*, the apostate (who, though one of the 56, by priesthood, had implicitly bowed with fire the Law and the Testimony, declaring there was no God, and ed the Messengers with haughtiness, and refused to speak to them in the name of *Damon* unless they would yield up the measures of Columbia, to be directed by the

five heads of *Damon* should direct.

14. Then the Messengers wrote to *Adams* how *Damon* refused to hear them.

15. And when the letter which the messengers had written came to the ears of the people, they were exceedingly wroth, and cried out, saying, who is this monster *Damon*, that boasts of Liberty and seeketh to enslave the world? We will not that this Tyrant shall reign over us.

16. And they appealed unto *Adams* with one heart and with one voice, & said, "well done thou good and faithful servant, thou hast merited well of thy country."

17. And the Rulers of the people said, we will now call forth the men of valor, who fought for the liberty of Columbia, of old time, and the young warriors also.

18. And they said unto *Adams*, appoint from amongst the mighty men of valour such as have approved themselves skilful and firm in the day of battle.

19. And *Adams* wrote a letter unto *Washington*, & sent it by the hands of the chief man of war.

20. And on this wise wrote he unto *Washington*: Thou knowest how exceedingly the people love thee, how they delight to honor thee, how readily they will assemble under thy banner, as of old time; come then from thy peaceful abode, from scenes thou dost sincerely love, and assist thy brethren in defending the independence of Columbia against the violence of *Damon*.

21. And when *Washington* received the letter from *Adams*, he was exceedingly moved, and lift up his eyes toward Heaven, and said O Lord! thou hast been with me & my brethren in times of trouble; thou hast often, by thine Almighty aid, signally delivered us from the hands of the destroyer: behold my life is far spent, my days are numbered, and almost finished: the remainder thereof I had hoped to spend in peace: but if it be thy will that I should go forth with my brethren again to battle, not my will but thine be done!

22. And he straightway wrote a letter unto *Adams*, the like unto which no man except *Washington* had ever written.

23. And when the sons and daughters of Columbia read the letter which *Washington* had written, tears of

joy gushed from their eyes, and they said one to another, surely this is the Lord's doing.

24. And the sons of Columbia, both old and young, forthwith lift up their hands and their voices, and swore to the God of Hosts, that they no longer would love *Jefferson* more than *Adams*, and that the spirit of Columbia should never bow to *Damon*.

25. And they began with one accord to prepare to defend themselves, their wives, their daughters, and their little ones, if peradventure the rabble of *Damon* should pollute the land with their footsteps.

26. And the sons of Columbia once more lift up their voices, and shouted, and said, let the vile rabble of *Damon* come! We are ready to fight against them, and over come them, or perish in defence of our kindred, our birth-right, and of the goodly heritage which God himself gave unto our fathers.

TITUS MANLIUS.

HADDAWAY'S FERRY.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber hath established a commodious Ferry across the Chesapeake Bay, from his landing on the Bay-side on the Eastern Shore to Annapolis. He hath provided himself with a Stage and Team, and can convey passengers, for the accommodation of passengers, which he proposes to run in the following manner, and carries himself the public will derive from his scheme the greatest utility and satisfaction.

His Stage and Team shall run from his landing on the Bay-side regularly every Tuesday morning, and proceed to Eastern, and return in the evening the same day: It is, however, probable that this regulation cannot be strictly observed during the winter season; but as far as may be in his power, it shall be duly attended to.

A Packet Boat shall run from his said landing for the city of Annapolis regularly every Wednesday morning, and return to the landing on the same day, wind and weather permitting.

For the accommodation of passengers on other days, he shall hold his Stage and Packet Boat in readiness at all other times when either may be necessary for the conveyance of persons, so that the weekly intercourse between Annapolis and Eastern, hereby established, be not in any manner interrupted.

Letter Bags are lodged at Mr. Wheeler's Store, in Eastern, and at Captain Thomas's boarding-house, in Annapolis, where letters and packets from, & to the respective shores may be deposited; and the utmost care shall be taken to deliver them at the said places of deposit.

The Seat of Government being now established at the City of Washington, it may be expected that the communications from thence to the Eastern Shore through the city of Annapolis will be frequent: To make them easy and commodious is the design of this subscriber; and the same passage across the bay may be made subservient to the interest of Baltimore. He therefore solicits the encouragement of a liberal public, and hopes by his industry and care to deliver it.

The Fare for every passenger from his landing to Eastern is One Dollar & Twenty-Five Cents; and from his landing to Annapolis One Dollar and two-thirds of a Dollar. Baggage is the usual proportion.

By arrangement at his dwelling house near the landing for men and horse upon reasonable terms.

WILLIAM HADDAWAY, Junr.

Late and Interesting.

[By the *Trial from Greenock*, arrived at New-York.]

Extract from *London papers* to May 21.

LEGHORN, April 11.

Our commerce is now extremely flourishing. Considerable quantities of English goods, and colonial produce arrive here almost every day.

BRASBURGH, April 30.

Ossenburg has been occupied by our troops. General Suzanne has imposed on this city a contribution of 12,000 florins; of which 6000 were paid down at once. In order to insure the payment of the other half, three magistrates were taken as hostages and conducted to this place.

It is said that gen. Frolich has challenged the Russian gen. Miloradowitch to fight a duel, for having calumniated him while at Venice. It is not known whether the challenge will be accepted.

May 6.

The Austrians have entirely abandoned the environs of Kehl, and retreated by the valley of the Kinzig into the interior of Suabia. The Peasantry of Rohan and of the Ortenau, have pursued them, and occupied the mountains; but it is said that they propose to lay down their arms, if they may be permitted to remain quietly in their homes. The garrison of Kehl, from 3 to 4000 infantry strong, and a regiment of cavalry, have advanced into the plain, and are cantoned in the villages before the fort, between Bischen and Offenburgh. Several detachments of cavalry have also entered Offenburgh, and have obtained possession of that city. The inhabitants received them with welcome. The communication with the right bank of the Rhine is re-established. Our troops, which are now commanded by Klein, the General of Division, observe the best discipline.

General Suzanne is master of all the Brisgau, a very rich and fertile territory. According to the latest intelligence, his head quarters were still at Fribourg, but he proposed advancing. The junction between the left wing & the centre was opened by the division of General Delmas, which forms an intermediate corps between the two bodies of the army. Every thing promises the most complete success.

HAGUE, April 30.

A camp of 10,000 men is formed between Maastricht and Breda, composed of the troops belonging to the army in Batavia. They will be in readiness to repair to the Rhine, or to any parts of the coast of Belgium or Batavia where their presence may be deemed necessary.

STUTGARD, May 2.

After the French had crossed the Rhine near Kehl, on the 28th ult. the Imperialists again took possession of Offenburgh.

It had been said at first that the retreat of the French had been occasioned by an engagement, but we now learn that it was voluntary, and that this manoeuvre of the French is connected with the more distant positions of their army in the Brisgau, &c.

The report that the centre of the French army under General St. Cyr, which has advanced in the Brisgau, had been repulsed by General Kray, near Fribourg, and forced to recross the Rhine, is not yet confirmed.

PARIS, May 19.

A new victory of the army of the Rhine was yesterday announced at the second representation at Heruba. By order of the minister of the interior, a Telegraph dispatch from Huninguen, under the date of the 7th, was received in these words:

"On the 6th General Moreau attacked the Austrians at Thornkirch, on the Ablack. The greatest heat was shown, on both sides. The enemy was completely defeated. Moreau pursued them with the greatest vigor."

A second Telegraph dispatch of this morning adds, "The victory is complete; the loss of the enemy in killed, wounded and prisoners, is immense."

MILAN, April 22.

This moment intelligence is received

ed here that yesterday General Melas gave battle to Massena, and gained a complete victory. The victorious Austrians were under the walls of Genoa.

PAVIA, April 12.

We have just received the certain & happy tidings, that on the 11th inst. the Imperialists gained a splendid victory. General Massena, surrounded near Genoa, collected all his troops, to attempt to fight his way through near Karolno, (between Genoa and Savona,) he was met by General Melas, when a dreadful and murderous battle ensued, in which numbers fell on both sides.

ROVEREDO, April 18.

On the 10th and 11th instant, a dreadful battle was fought in the Genoeze, in which the French lost between 8000 and 9000 men. After the engagements of the 7th and 8th, Gen. Massena found himself surrounded between Genoa and Savona, and, with a view of fighting his way through, he attacked the Austrians, but a ball entered his head, and he fell. Our loss has likewise been considerable; besides an entire regiment we have lost a great number of men, but we took the whole of the enemy's head quarters, and a vast quantity of ammunition. On the 13th the Austrian Generals Reisky, Terzy, and Wirtemberg arrived before Genoa, and, from precaution against the Genoeze patriots, demanded 50 of the nobility, 50 of the clergy, and 50 merchants as hostages. General Kalar had penetrated as far as Sospello, with his corps, and continued to advance towards Nice, meeting with little resistance.

Marfeilles and Toulon are blockaded by the English. From Leghorn, considerable transports of provisions are sent to Savona, for the Imperial army.

VENICE, April 18.

This evening a courier arrived here with the pleasing intelligence, that on the 15th inst. at three o'clock in the afternoon, a capitulation being previously concluded, the Imperialists had entered Genoa, after the Executive Council, and all persons belonging to the Revolutionary Government had been sent to the Imperial camp, as hostages for fulfilling the articles of capitulation. The French troops were made prisoners, and are to return to France, on promising not to serve against the Imperialists until exchanged. Most of the Generals and Officers will be sent to the Hereditary States, to serve as hostages for the due execution of the articles of capitulation.

LONDON, May 16.

HIS MAJESTY SHOT AT!

The King, Queen, and the Princesses Augusta, Elizabeth, Sophia and Mary, with their usual attendants, agreeably to previous arrangement, honored Drury-Lane Theatre last night with their presence, to see the Comedy of *She Wou'd and She Wou'd Not*, and the Farce of the *Hamourist*.

Just as his Majesty entered the box at the above theatre, before he had taken his seat, and while he was in the act of bowing to the audience, a man, who had previously taken his station in the pit, close to the box, taking a direct and steady aim with an horse pistol, fired at his Majesty, whose person was fully exposed to him, by the attitude in which he stood. His Majesty, without betraying the slightest emotion, turned round to one of his attendants, and after saying a few words in a low voice, took his seat in apparent tranquillity. The Queen & Princesses had not time to come into the box before this shocking event took place; but having heard the explosion, and being made acquainted with the circumstances, they were dreadfully agitated. The firing of pistol operated like an electric shock through the whole house. The smoke flew off towards the stage, and the miserable wretch who fired the shot stood exposed to every eye. The people in the pit and orchestra immediately joined in exclamation, and he was dragged over the spikes into the latter place, where he was secured. The audience in their anxiety, and fearful of his escape, insisted that he should be bro't before them on the stage. By this time he had been carried across the stage. Mr. Kelly and Mr. Banister came forward and assured the audience

of this fact; but the audience still appeared discontented; and it was not until after repeated assurances from Mr. Banister and Mr. Jordan, that they were at length satisfied he was in safe custody.

Mr. Sheridan, assisted by Mr. Wigstead, the Magistrate, proceeded immediately to examine the man in the room into which he had been conducted, and where he had been searching to see if he had any other fire arms, or papers. He had none. Mr. Tampion, a trumpeter in the band, who assisted in taking him over the orchestra, recognized the man to be a soldier, and pulling open his coat found that he had on a military waistcoat, with the button of the 15th Light Dragoons. It was an old officer's waistcoat. On being questioned by Mr. Sheridan, he said, "he had no objection to tell who he was.—It was not over yet—there was a great deal more and worse to be done. His name was James Hadfield—he had served his time to a working silversmith, but had enlisted into the 15th light dragoons, and had fought for his king and country." At this time the Prince of Wales and Duke of York entered the room, to be present at the examination. He immediately turned to the Duke, and said—"I know your Royal Highness—God bless you. You are a good fellow. I have served with your Highness, and (pointing to a deep cut over his eye, and another long scar on his cheek) said, I got these, and more than these, in fighting by you. At Lincelles I was left three among the dead in a ditch, and was taken prisoner by the French. I had my arm broken by a shot, and eight sabre wounds in my head; but I recovered and here I am." He then gave the following account of himself and conduct:—

He said that having been discharged from the army on account of his wounds he had returned to London, and now lived by working at his own trade. He made a good deal of money; he worked for Mr. Solomon Hougham. Being weary of his life he last week bought a pair of pistols from one Wm. Wakelin, a hair dresser and broker, in St. John Street, (Mr. Sheridan and Wigstead immediately sent persons to bring Wakelin and his master to the theatre.) He told them that they were for his young master, who would give him a blunderbuss in exchange. That he had borrowed a crown from his master that morning, with which he had bought some powder, and had gone to the house of Mrs. Mason, in Red Lion street, to have some beer; that he went backwards to the yard, and there tried his pistols. He found one of them good for nothing, and left it behind him. In his own trade he used lead, and he cast himself two slugs, with which he loaded his pistol, and came to the theatre.

At this part of his narrative Sir William said, it was most material to ascertain the fact, whether the pistol was levelled at the sacred person of his Majesty, or fired at random, as the one case would be high treason, the other not. He asked Hadfield what had induced him to attempt the life of the best of Sovereigns? He answered, that he had not attempted to kill the king. He had fired his pistol over the royal box. He was as good a shot as any in England; but he was himself weary of life—he wished for death, but not to die by his own hands. He was desirous to raise an alarm; and wished that the spectators might fall upon him. He hoped that his life was forfeited. He was asked if he belonged to the Corresponding Society? He said "No; he belonged to no political society; he belonged to a club of *Odd Fellows*, and was a member of a *Benefit Society*." And being asked if he had any accomplices, he solemnly declared that he had none, and with great energy took God to witness, and laid his hand on his heart.

From this time he began to shew manifest signs of mental derangement. When asked who his father was? He said he had been position to some Duke; but could not say what Duke. He talked in a mysterious way of dreams, and a great commission he had received in his sleep; that he knew he was to die a martyr, and was to be persecuted like his great master, Jesus Christ. He had been persecuted in France; but he had not yet been sufficiently tried. He knew what he was to endure; but he begged Sir William Addington to remember that Jesus

Christ had his trial before he was crucified. He said many other things in the same style.

Wm. Wakelin, the person from whom he had bought the pistols being brought to the house, was examined. He said it was true that he had bought a pair of pistols of him, and that he said they were for his young master, who would give him a blunderbuss. He knew very little of Hadfield, but knew where he worked and had heard a good character of him, but that the least drink affected his head.

Several persons from the house of Mrs. Mason, his acquaintance, confirmed this fact; and they said they ascribed this to the very severe wounds he had received in the head. The least drink quite deranged him.

Upon this evidence he was committed to Cold Bath Fields for re-examination.

All this did not delay the theatrical performance more than a quarter of an hour; but the appearance of the house during the interval, and indeed the whole night, was melancholy.

The King was principally engaged in conversation with the Marquis of Salisbury.

At the conclusion of the Comedy, God save the King, was thrice sung, accompanied by the ecstatic plaudits of every part of the audience, and followed by Rule Britannia, with no less effect. After the Farce, God save the King, was again repeated; and Mr. Sheridan sat down in haste, and on the spur of the occasion, wrote the following verse, which was subjoined to that loyal air by Mr. Kelly, with the most happy effect, viz.

"From every latent foe,
"From the assassin's blow,
"God save the King!
"O'er him thine arms extend,
"For Britain's sake defend,
"Our Father, Prince and Friend,
"God save the King!"

The Royal Party then departed, amidst the prayers and plaudits of the crowded circle, who while they thus manifested their sincere regard for a virtuous magnanimous Sovereign, sufficiently marked their indignation at the conduct of the treasonable assassin, who basely dared to aim a blow at the life of a Prince so justly endeared to all his people.

Immediately after the departure of the Royal Family from the Theatre, all the ornaments immediately adjoining the box were taken down and minutely examined. A flattened piece of lead, about the size of a ball or slug, was found in the orchestra, and one of the gilt pilasters appeared to be perforated with a ball; but some were inclined to think the hole was the place of a screw.

It was most providential that at this Theatre the Royal Box is elevated more than 15 feet above the pit; so that from the place where Hadfield levelled his pistol, he was between 30 and 40 feet distant from his Majesty's person.

TO THE FREE and INDEPENDENT VOTERS of Talbot County.

Fellow-Citizens,

I OFFER myself a Candidate at the ensuing Election, for the Office of Sheriff, and should I meet your approbation, the favor will be gratefully acknowledged by,

Gentlemen,

Your obdt. servt.

JAMES DUDLEY.

July 15, 1800.

27 JWS

TO BE RENTED.

FOR any term not exceeding three lives, or 21 years, two large and valuable Farms, situated in Hunting Creek Neck, Caroline county; one of which is now occupied by William Walker, the other by Isaac Whittington: Also, several smaller plantations in the same neighbourhood. Overseers are wanted for Mrs. Ebnalls's Farms at Poplar-Neck and Shoal Creek.

CHA. GOLDSBOROUGH, Jun. July 14, 1800.

27 JWS

NOTICE

Is hereby given,

THAT the Members of the Presbyterian Church of Snow-Hill, intend petitioning the next general assembly of Maryland, to pass a law of incorporation in their favor.

EZEKIEL WISE, Clk.

Snow-Hill, June 27, 1800.

27

THE HERALD.

EASTON.

TUESDAY MORNING, July 22, 1800.

An obliging correspondent informs the Editor in a letter dated at Baltimore the 19th inst. that "this morning London papers to the 4th of June arrived here, and state, that Genoa has fallen by storm, with Massena and his 18,000 men. The Austrians lost ten thousand men in the assault."

The following gentlemen are appointed Judges of the Election for their respective Districts, within Talbot county, viz.

First District—William Hayward, Nicholas Hammond, and Henry Nicols, Esqrs.

Second District—Henry Banning, William Hambleton, and John Kerley, Esqrs.

Third District—Samuel Chamberlain, Samuel Dickinson, and Joseph Martin, Esqrs.

Fourth District—John Roberts, Arthur Bryan, and Charles W. Beany, Esqrs.

Extract from Mr. Jefferson's speech on assuming the office of Vice-President.

"I might here proceed, and with the greatest truth to declare, my zealous attachment to the Constitution of the United States; that I consider the union of these states of the first of duties the preservation of that constitution which secures it; but I suppose those declarations not pertinent to the occasion of entering into an office whose primary business is merely to preside over the forms of this house; and no one more sincerely prays that no accident may call me to the higher and more important functions which the constitution eventually devolves on this office. These have been justly confided to the eminent character who has preceded me here, whose talents and integrity have been known and revered by me through a long course of years—have been the foundation of a cordial and uninterrupted friendship between us, and I devoutly pray he may be long preserved for the government, the happiness and prosperity of our common country."

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the subscriber, a Negro Lad about nineteen or twenty years of age, five feet four or five inches high, well set, of a very black complexion, with a scar on one of his cheeks; squints a little, and has a habit of gazing about, when not otherwise employed. His proper name is JOB, but was generally called JOE. It is probable he will call himself Elihu, Daniel, or Davey, who commonly add the name Dixon, as it is not unlikely he has obtained a copy of the Manumission from one of the above negroes, who were manumitted by Mary Martin, of Talbot county. He took with him a calico jacket, nankeen trousers, and some other coarse cloaths.

Whoever will take up the above fellow and deliver him to me, shall have the above reward if taken out of the state; Twenty Dollars if taken out of the county, and Ten Dollars if taken in the county, and all reasonable charges paid.

THOMAS MARTIN.
Dividing Creek, Talbot county,
Maryland, July 9, 1800. 26

N O T I C E.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for goods sold at vendue, of the estate of Jesse Hopkins, late of Easton, deceased, likewise all those indebted to the said estate either by note or book debts, are requested to come in immediately and pay their respective dues. Those that neglect to comply with this request in a reasonable time, may expect to be legally dealt with, as no longer indulgence can be given. All those having claims against the estate of the said deceased, that have neglected to hand them in, are again requested to bring them forward, legally authenticated, for settlement.

JOSEPH NEALE, Esq.

Mr. GENERES

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he intends to reside in Easton, where he will keep a DANCING SCHOOL

during the ensuing fall. He will open his school on the first Friday in August, and will continue it for two quarters, should he meet with sufficient encouragement. Subscription papers will be left with Doctor William Thomas, and Mr. Kerr.

7th July, 1800. 25 3W

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of Mr. Joseph Nicols, late of Caroline county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and all those who have claims against the said estate are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, for settlement, on or before the first day of August next.

NATHAN NEWTON.

New-Market, June 25, 1800. 4 3W

LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office, Easton, July 1st, 1800.

(A) HENRY ARNETT, Dorset county.

(B) Miss Sophia Bullitt, Easton. William Bowers. Stanley Byus. Jacob Bromwell, Talbot county. James Byus, Eastern Shore. William Blake, Miles river neck. Dr. George Bally, Samuel Brown, Easton. John Beard, Dorchester county. Peregrine F. Bayard, Denton.

(C) Christian Bixler, clock and watch maker, Easton. John Craig, Collins Carey, Thomas Cook, Hook Town.

(E) John Edmondson, Esq. Easton. Charles Emory, (2).

(F) Lieut. Levi G. Ford, Denton, Cole Fields, Easton. William Frazier, Esq. John Fleming, Easton. Robert Finkelater.

(G) Mrs. Mary Gordon, Miss Esther Gregory, Matthew Greentree, Capt. Edward Griffin, Dorset county.

(H) Thomas Harrison, Broad creek, Talbot county, (8). Robert Hay, St. Michael's. Dr. Edward Harris. Widow Hendricks.

(J) Jonathan Jones, Esq. Cambridge. Cornelius Johnson, Caroline county. Solomon or Thomas Jones, Capt. Levin Jones, Cambridge. Negro John, who calls himself John Parrot, at the Hole in the Wall.

(L) The Honorable General Lloyd. Stanley B. Lockerman. Mrs. Prudence Lambdin.

(M) Robert Moore. Thomas Oldham Martin. Richard Mansfield.

(N) Henry Nicols, Jun. William Needles, Caroline.

(P) John Patridge, Esq. (2).

(R) John Regester, Jeremiah Rhodes.

(S) Levin Stevens, (2). Edward Stevens. Robert Spedding. Major Peregrine Spencer.

(T) Henry Troth.

(W) Mrs. Mary Webb. William Whiteley. William Weaver.

S. WILMER,

Late of Kent County.

BEGS leave to inform his Eastern Shore friends and the public in general, that he has removed to this City for the purpose of commencing the COMMISSION BUSINESS; and as he means to represent the Farming and Plantation Interests entirely, he flatters himself from a knowledge of the quality and value of their respective produce that every possible satisfaction will be given to those who may be pleased to employ him to effect sale for them; and he pledges himself that the farmer shall be faithfully represented in the disposition of his grain—and that every exertion shall at all times be made to create an emulation among the purchasers so as to gratify the wishes of his correspondents—and he also pledges himself that he will remain entirely disconnected with the Selling, Shipping and Merchandize Interest, and that all orders for the supply of groceries, liquors, or dry goods shall be purchased with judgment and taste at the lowest wholesale prices. Such advantages to the agricultural interest are too obvious to need further comment, and therefore S. W. feels full confidence in being patronized by a generous public. His commission on the sale of grain will be 1/4 per hundred bushels, and on other articles 2 1/2 per cent.

Chesapeake, Baltimore, June, 1800.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A MALE SERVANT, well acquainted with waiting in the house, of about fifteen or seventeen years of age—for which will be given the highest price in cash, by

JOSEPH G. DAFFIN.

Cambridge, June 27, 1800. 25 4

THE subscriber returns his thanks to the citizens of Talbot and Dorchester counties for the many favors he has received since the running of his stage, and informs them, that it will in future leave Easton immediately on the arrival of Mr. Haddaway's stage, on Tuesday mornings at 8 o'clock, for Akers's Ferry, and return to Easton previous to Mr. Haddaway's stage leaving town, which will be at three o'clock of the same day. It will be requisite for passengers wishing to return in the stage to be at Mr. Akers's Ferry by 11 o'clock, as the distance will not admit of delay.

Travellers will certainly find it much to their advantage in going to Annapolis, as the running of the stages will at all times agree with the arrival and departure of Mr. Haddaway's Ferry Boat, and the route performed with as much expedition and care as possible.

SAMUEL SWAN.

Easton June 17, 1800. 23
N. B. Horses and Carriages to hire, together or separate. S. S.

For Sale,

The following very valuable Tracts of Land, lying in Dorchester county, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, viz.—On the Forks of Blackwater, near Blackwater Bridge, the following tracts,

Widow's Lot, Partnership,

Staplefort's Privilege, Merchant's Outlet, Hartford, Hog Range, Levin's Discovery, Standford's Desire, Parson's Privilege, containing by survey 1100 acres—600 of which are uplands, of a rich black mould; about 120 in cultivation, the remainder in heavy timber, with a tenant's house and out-houses. —Barren Island, a tract of heavy timbered land, lying in Chesapeake Bay, about twenty miles above the mouth of Potomac river; consequently convenient to the markets of the Federal City, Alexandria, Baltimore and Norfolk—not more than 60 or 70 acres of this island (which contains more than 1200 acres) have ever been cleared, on which there is a fine young orchard; from its timber so convenient to the above markets, this property now so valuable, will increase in value; exclusive of which, in its present natural state, it now maintains a large number of fine cattle without any attention whatever, and might contain in like manner from one to six hundred head. Also, Opossum Island, a small tract of very rich cultivated land, near the former. On the main land, opposite Barren Island, Shenton's Lot, Angels, Brown's Rest and Webster's Lot, containing about 350 acres of well timbered land, about 100 of which are pasture lands. There are houses on this land, and about 150 acres cleared. —Near the town of Cambridge, Ennalls's Ridge and Appleby, containing about 200 acres of very valuable farming land, all in arable fields, under good inclosure, and with good tenant's houses. —Also,—

To be Rented,

The lands at and adjoining Ware-Neck, lying beautifully and conveniently on Choptank River, about three miles from Cambridge, containing, together with the lands adjoining and running along the main road almost to Cambridge, above 1000 acres by survey, highly timbered and wooded. —For terms apply to Col. Robert Harrison, or Mr. Thomas Coulston, of Dorchester county, or Doctor James Stewart, or Hugh Thompson, Esq. of Baltimore, or the subscriber at West River. An indisputable title will be made to the purchasers by the proprietor whenever the payments are completed.

JOHN F. MERCER.

TO BE SOLD,

At Public Sale, on Wednesday the 20th of August, if fair, if not, the next fair day.

ONE Hundred and Eighty Acres of Land, lying and being in Queen-Ann's county.—One hundred and twenty five of the above land is cleared, the remainder is very heavy timbered. This land adjoins the lands of Doctor Edward Harris, Mr. Jacob Seth, and others. There is on this land a thriving apple orchard.—The soil is very

The title papers may be examined by any person inclined to purchase. Also for sale on the premises, horses, cattle and hogs, household and kitchen furniture and farming utensils—also the crop of corn now on the farm.—There is on this farm an excellent dwelling house, two large barns, one of which is almost new, two stables and every other necessary out house, it will on that day be sold to the highest bidder for cash only.—A good bargain will be given clear of all incumbrances.—Any person purchasing this farm, and wishing to to enlarge it, may purchase land adjoining it.

EDWARD CAREY.

Queen-Ann's county, }
28th May, 1800 } 20 12W

EASTON ACADEMY.

Notice is hereby given to the Public,

THAT the several Professorships, proposed by the Board of Trustees for the instruction of Youth in the Schools of the Academy, are now in operation; and the Parents and Guardians of Children sufficiently grown to receive Education, are respectfully invited to patronize this Infant-Institution.

The Rev. JOHN BOWEN is engaged as Professor of the learned languages, and of such branches as are usually taught in what is commonly called a Grammar School.

The Rev. ROBERT ELLIOTT is engaged as a Professor of Mathematics, History, Geography, and Rhetoric.

And Mr. EDWARD MARKLAND is engaged as Professor of the English language, Writing and Arithmetic.

But until the institution shall be fully prepared to practice upon this plan, the respective Professors are at liberty to teach such other branches of Education as shall be mutually agreeable to themselves and the parents or guardians of scholars committed to their care.

The price of Tuition under the two first professorships is Sixteen Dollars by the year for each scholar: Under the last Professorship the price is Ten Dollars by the year.

The Trustees have engaged as Professors gentlemen of learning; reputation and character; and it shall be their constant endeavour by their superintendence and care, to render the institution capable of affording all the advantages of education which can be reasonably expected from it. It must, however, be obvious that the institution will labor under considerable inconveniences until a suitable building shall be erected. This is an object concerning which they are extremely solicitous; and as its accomplishment must depend upon the donations of the liberal and wealthy, they earnestly call upon all generous minds to assist them with their subscriptions.

By order of the Board,
P. BENSON, President.

Attch,
NS: HAMMOND, Secretary
May 12, 1800. 18

THE SCHOONER CYGNET.

A LARGE, elegant, new PACKER BOAT, finished in the most complete manner, well found in every respect, and very commodious for the accommodation of passengers—will commence running regular from Centre-Ville to Baltimore, on Wednesday the 14th inst. and will leave Centre-Ville every Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock, and Baltimore every Saturday at the same hour of day during the season.

The inconvenience formerly experienced at this place on account of the badness of the navigation near the head of Corlica Creek, will now be obviated; the proprietors of the Cygnet having furnished themselves with a large batteau as a lighter, and a sufficient number of bags, so that they expect always to be punctual in starting at the appointed hour.

They have also a large granary at the lower wharf on Corlica, for the reception of produce of every kind, where goods or any other property brought from Baltimore, can be safely stored, if not convenient to the owners to take them away as soon as landed.

All Letters or packages for Baltimore are requested to be left at Jonathan Brady's store, in Centre-Ville, where orders, &c. will be strictly attended to, and carefully executed.

Centre-Ville, Queen-Ann's county, May 18, 1800. 5 10 3W

PARIS, 15th Floreal.

ROYALIST CONSPIRACY.

The discovery of a new Royalist conspiracy engrosses the attention of every body, and it becomes the subject of universal conversation. It would be difficult to report with precision the various accounts and conjectures which it has given rise to. As usual in such cases, curiosity is less excited, and conversation turns less upon the obscure individuals who have been taken up than upon supposed accomplices not yet discovered to whom the spirit of party attributes criminal intentions; the names of the persons are not yet known. But it is not a little surprising to find among them the identical Veyrat, who, on the 18th Fructidor, was appointed inspector general of police, Mademoiselle Deforget, a young lady aged twenty, was taken up yesterday in consequence of discoveries made by the police, and it is this moment reported that the brother in law of citizen Delarue, one of the representatives banished the 18th Fructidor, and the youngest of her brothers in law are also among the number of those in confinement. Eleven agents of police and some officers expect every moment to be examined. Report also states, that there are some prefects implicated in this business.

This plot was detected on the 12th. The counsellors of state appointed by the first consul to examine the papers of the committee so discovered and arrested on that day are citizens Emery, Brune, Dejean, and Champagny.

The following are the heads of these papers, according to the Journal des Hommes Libres. "Instructions for the agents. List of the public functionaries to superintend. account kept of the conduct of each of them. A very comprehensive cypher, with explanation on the margin. Register of all the sums which have been distributed to the faithful servants of his Majesty; even the pall placed in the temple of the Magdeleine, the 21st of January is carried into this account; the greatest part of these sums is for the payment of writers, by CLIII sons, grand sons. More than 100,000 livres and great grand sons; many appear to have been paid for of the former going upon writing libels against the first consul; these are in the hands of the police."

The whole correspondence, says the Journal de Commerce, proves a manifest intention to overturn the government, to give the command of the armies to Pichegrue, who was to place France in the hands of its legitimate Sovereign, to corrupt the commandants of the ports, and deliver the ports up, &c.

Bonaparte and General Lannes were both to have been assassinated at the same instant. Brest was to have been given up to the English, to effect which purpose counterfeit seals of all the ministers were provided, in order to remove the garrisons of that city to a distance and send into it 3000 Chouans as Republicans; the count d'Artois was then to be proclaimed. This account is not published in the Moniteur, but all the other papers of the 14th & 15th mention it. The Journal de Paris insists it is a miserable intrigue, unworthy of notice, while other papers assert, that the persons arrested are conspirators paid by England, to restore Royalty in France.

LONDON, May 18.

The king on Thursday was present in Hyde Park, at a field day of the grenadier battalion of guard, which went through their evolutions in a manner much to their credit, and the satisfaction of his majesty. In firing by companies from the centre to flank, Mr. Ongley of the navy officers, who stood a few yards from the king, received a musket ball, which entered the groin and came out at the back part of his hip.

PHILADELPHIA July 5.

The Captain of a French 20 gun ship, 40 days from Brest, which was sent into Barbadoes about 30 days since, informed that he sailed in company with five 20 gun ships, to cruise on the American coast; and that he had taken 2 ships which he had burnt and a brig. [To prevent them from falling into the hands of the British I suppose—How kind]

Died, at Rheims, a Woman, at the age of 61; having had 1X husbands, &c. bred up XXVII children; she was attended to the grave by CLIII sons, grand sons, More than 100,000 livres and great grand sons; many appear to have been paid for of the former going upon writing libels against the first consul; these are in the hands of the police."

there and fourteen sisters, all of whom made good use of their time; so that the old woman was aunt to upwards of a thousand people.

Eng. Mag.

July 11.

Extract of a letter from Niagara, (Upper Canada) June 14.

"So great has been the good understanding on both sides of this territorial line, that the intercourse which has been kept has never been subjected to the revenue officers; indeed the laws of the United States were open to it, but not executed, and ours were the same, but with this addition of a command to the collectors that until the United States shall exercise their authority in that respect, no duties should be exacted on goods & commodities brought hither from or through that country. It having lately been made known to us, that a custom officer is stationed by the United States at Detroit to demand duties on goods, &c. from these provinces, it is for a certainty that in this session of our parliament that the commerce with these states will be subjected to the same and similar duties they impose.

"From Albany nearly to Genesee has been this season much infested with mad dogs—and though many cattle, horses, hogs, &c. have suffered by them, no persons until lately have been injured. In and about Springfield is now most troubled; our informants passed through there last week, and the day before, a dog that was pursued bit a man, woman and a boy in the distance of a few miles; and soon after biting the boy he entered a house where was a woman with her two small children—who perceiving her danger, and the impossibility of securing them both, escaped with the one in her lap, and left the other a sure victim to the animal, and shut the door after her. She had run but a little distance, before her screams were answered by the followers of the dog, who hastened to the house, entered it, killed the dog, & strange as it is, the child was untouched and unhurt. "This moment we are assured that several dogs have run mad on the fifteen mile creek."

HADDAWAY'S FERRY.

THAT the subscriber hath established a commodious Ferry across the Chesapeake Bay, from his landing on the Bay-side on the Eastern Shore to Annapolis. He hath provided

boats with a large accommodation for the accommodation of passengers, which he proposes to run in the following manner, and flatters himself the public will derive from his scheme the greatest utility and satisfaction.

His Stage and Team shall run from his landing on the Bay-side regularly every Tuesday morning and proceed to Easton, and return to the landing the same day. It is, however, probable that this regulation cannot be strictly observed during the winter season; but as far as may be in his power, it shall be duly attended to.

A Packet Boat shall run from his said landing for the city of Annapolis regularly every Wednesday morning, and return to the landing on the same day, wind and weather permitting.

For the accommodation of passengers on other days, he shall hold his Stage and Packet Boats in readiness at all other times when either may be necessary for the conveyance of persons, so that the weekly intercourse between Annapolis and Easton, hereby established, be not in any manner interrupted.

Letter Bags are lodged at Mr. Wheeler's store, in Easton, and at Captain Thomas's boarding-house, in Annapolis, where letters and packets from, & to the respective shores may be deposited; and the utmost care shall be taken to deliver them at the said places of deposit.

The Seat of Government being now established at the City of Washington, it may be expected that the communications from thence to the Eastern Shore through the city of Annapolis will be frequent. To make them easy and commodious is the design of the subscriber; and the same passage across the bay may be made subservient to the citizens of Baltimore. He therefore solicits the encouragement of a liberal public, and hopes by his assiduity and care to deserve it.

The Fare for every passenger from his landing to Easton is One Dollar & Twenty-Five Cents; and from his landing to Annapolis One Dollar and two thirds of a Dollar; Baggage in the usual proportion.

ENTERTAINMENT at his dwelling house near the landing for man and horse upon reasonable terms.

WILLIAM HADDAWAY, Junr.

THE Committee appointed by the Vestry of St. Peter's Parish to superintend the building of the Eastern Church have resolved to proceed without delay and inclose the Church; but as this cannot be done unless the purchasers of pews will immediately pay in the two instalments now due, they earnestly entreat the purchasers to pay the monies respectively due from them, on or before the first day of August, as the Committee purpose then to begin the walls.

David Kerr;
Henry Nichols, Junr;
Geo. R. Hayward;
Jm. Goldborough, Junr.
July 8, 1800.

Comrs. of
Vestry of
St. P. P.

THE subscriber hereby notifies all persons whom it may concern, that he hath lodged his books and papers in the hands of Mr. JOHN HADWOOD, merchant, Easton, who is fully authorized and empowered to settle and adjust the same; and on payments being made to pass receipts or other acquittances which may be deemed proper.

CHARLES TROUP.

Easton, June 26, 1800.

FOR SALE.

A Valuable Tract of LAND, lying in Dorchester county, on the Choptank River, at a place commonly called the Drumbridge, containing about

Five Hundred Acres:

THE Land is very good, and well situated for any kind of trade. It is thought desirable as to any thing more about it, as it is a goodly purchase will view the same. A liberal credit will be given for the greatest part of the purchase money, on securing the same. If not paid before the first day of August, it will on that day be expected to make the same on the premises. A good title will be given, and the Terms made known by applying to

THOMAS BARNETT.

July 1, 1800.

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RICHES TROUP.
1800. 24-11.

SALE.
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HOSE BARNETT.
25 4th/26

Dr. Hamilton's Medicine,
In the cure of all disorders to which the
human body is liable.

WORMS.
A daughter of Mr. Ewing Wiley,
No. 105, Cedar Street, Philadelphia,
was dreadfully afflicted with worms,
inasmuch that her life was with
great reason despaired of; her com-
plexion faded and grew pale and fall-
ow; her eyes funk; her appetite
was lost and frustrated by a painful
and constant sickness of the stom-
ach; with general wasting and de-
bility was accompanied with every
appearance of a dangerous fever.

From this deplorable situation she
was relieved, and restored to a state
of perfect health and strength in a
few days time, by the use of Hamil-
ton's Worm-Destroying Lozenges;

which expelled a great number of
large pointed worms, from six to
nine or twelve inches in length; one
of which being of a very extraordi-
nary size (supposed from half
an inch to an inch in diameter) was
examined and found to contain a quan-
tity of young ones. The above was
communicated by Mr. Wiley, de-
claring its perusal may be useful to
many by extending the knowledge
of a medicine which merits universal
attention.

Witness from Mr. John Robertson,
of, for and candle manufacturer,
at No. 25, Bridge Street, Balti-
more, to the proprietor of Hamil-
ton's Worm-Destroying Lozenges.

SIR, October 12, 1799.
I think it my duty to inform you
that I have experienced the happiest
effects from your Lozenges, having
been much afflicted for four years
past with various complaints caused
by a cold, particularly a constant
pain in my stomach and bowels, fre-
quent and severe head-aches, with a
general languor and weakness, dur-
ing which time I had the best medi-
cal advice that could be obtained
from the most skillful physicians I
could have of, both American and
European, but without any alleviation
of my distress.

I should not properly have con-
tinued without relief, but for your
Worm-Destroying Lozenges which
brought from me an astonishing
quantity of small white worms, a-
bout the size of a pin's head, and
in a short time I found myself per-
fectly free from all my former com-
plaints, and have enjoyed a good
state of health for the twenty past.

I have constantly recommended
your medicine, and shall as long as
I live, moving from my own experi-
ence, endeavor to believe it to be an
invaluable and happy remedy.
Believe me, Sir, to be in the
highest degree, your obedient servant,
JOHN J. ALLEGROMBY.

Signature of Worms and the symptoms
to which they give rise.

Words which infect the human
body are chiefly of four kinds, viz.
the Tere, or large round;—The
Ascander, or small round worm;—
The Cucurbitina, or short, flat, white
worm;—And lastly, the Filina, or
tape worm, so called from its resem-
blance to tape.—This is often many
yards long, is full of joints, and is
most with all of cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms are,
Disagreeable breath, especially in
the morning; bad and corrupt
gums; itching in the nose and about
the ears; convulsion and epileptic
fits; sometimes privation of speech;
starting and grinding of the teeth in
sleep; irregular appetite, sometimes
loathing food and sometimes voraci-
ous; purging, with slimy and ice id
stools; vomiting, large and hard
belly; pains and sickness at the stom-
ach; pains in the head and thighs,
with tremors of spirits; slow fever,
with small and irregular pulse; a dry
cough; excessive thirst; sometimes
pale and unhealthy countenance &
sometimes bloated and flushed, &c.
Persons afflicted with any of the a-
bove symptoms, should have imme-
diate recourse to

Hamilton's Worm-Destroy-
ing Lozenges,

Which have been constantly attend-
ed with success in all complaints,
similar to those above described. This
Medicine, which is as innocent
& mild as it is certain in its opera-
tion, cannot injure the youngest in-
fant, should no worms exist in the
body; but will without pain or grip-
ping cleanse the stomach and bowels,
removing whatever is foul or offen-
sive therein, particularly that slimy
humour from whence worms and
many fatal disorders proceed.

Children generally take this medi-
cine with eagerness; having a pleas-
ing appearance, and an agreeable
taste.

AS UPWARDS OF
FIFTY THOUSAND
PERSONS

Of both sexes and of every age, have
received benefit from this extraordi-
nary medicine; a multitude of certi-
ficates of cures may be seen in addi-
tion to those already published.

RHEUMATISM.

John Hoover, rope-maker, South
Second-Street between May and
Christian-Streets, Philadelphia, vo-
luntarily makes oath, as follows:
namely, that his wife, Mary Hoover,
was so severely afflicted with violent
rheumatism, very dangerously disor-
dered, the consequence of a cold after
lying in, as to be confined to her bed
for several weeks; and was at length
reduced to the melancholy apprehen-
sion of retaining a cripple for life;

notwithstanding the most respectable
medical advice was followed, &c. &c.
very probably never recovered. When
fearing worst cases of cures
performed by Hamilton's Worm-De-
stroying Lozenges, they were pre-
scribed from Mr. Hoover, No. 12,
South Second-Street. The first ef-

fect was enabled her to walk across
the room, and the use of these pills
restored her to her usual state of
health and strength.

JOHN HOOVER.

Many persons have been much
disappointed by pur-chasing medicines
on the name of Pills of Mos-
ford, which have no analogy what-
ever to those above. Some of these
preparations are perfectly inert, or
they produce the most violent and
dangerous effects, and so much to
be guarded against, on which ac-
count it is necessary to be particu-
lar to only one name, to direct.

The above Medicines are
sold by E. & CO. No. 21, Mar-
ket-Street, Baltimore, &c. J. C. an-
an, E. & CO. White, A. & CO. J.
Clayton, Centre V. H. Ferguson &
Rid, Cambridge, & Cummings &
White, Vienna.

LIVERPOOL, May 26.
The American Brig Columbi, J.
Vearck, from Lisbon & Gibraltar,
is captured by L'Esperance French
privateer, and carried into Algier.

FRANCE.
The Prefect of the Department of
War, to the Municipal Agents.
Dragignan, 19 Floral, May 9.

Temporary successes, due to num-
bers rather than to courage, have
opened to the enemy the road of our
frontiers. They menace these of
the department. If they wish to
force them, they shall find their
tombs; but this they have several
times had fatal experience; but it
might be possible that malevolence
may profit by our momentary rever-
se to excite trouble. You are the
givers of the people, you ought to
know what are your duties & what
your responsibility. It is in difficult
moments that our faculties ought to
be emerged, and that our devotion
ought to be unlimited, we must let
the example of sacrifices. Prepare
your fellow citizens to defend them-
selves with the energy of a free peo-
ple; should our sacred territory be
menaced, let every man become a
soldier; let every thing be used for
arms, should we be in want of them;
our mountains, our position, place
us in a state to defend ourselves with
our single means; we should be in-
vincible, for it is our honour we
defend. At your voice for the love
of your country which produces our
self-sacrifice, and the blood of
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givers of the people, you ought to
know what are your duties & what
your responsibility. It is in difficult
moments that our faculties ought to
be emerged, and that our devotion
ought to be unlimited, we must let
the example of sacrifices. Prepare
your fellow citizens to defend them-
selves with the energy of a free peo-
ple; should our sacred territory be
menaced, let every man become a
soldier; let every thing be used for
arms, should we be in want of them;
our mountains, our position, place
us in a state to defend ourselves with
our single means; we should be in-
vincible, for it is our honour we
defend. At your voice for the love
of your country which produces our
self-sacrifice, and the blood of
every one life and be ready to o-

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From this deplorable

To THOMAS PERRIN SMITH,
Editor of the Star.

The (by the hand) petes ultra
Omnium saltem, et me reluti
calidat satis
Vagina erant.

SIR,

I IN your radiant Star of Tuesday
last the 15th inst. I find the following
more than gentlemanly publication:

"Notres.—The public are hereby
cautioned in taking a note given by
me to James Porter of Denton, dated
July 5, 1860, for Fifty Dollars, pay-
able at sixty days, as I shall not pay
the amount of said note, until I ob-
tain a good title to a horse which I
purchased of said Porter, who I am
satisfied had given a bill of
sale for said horse to another man,
previous to my purchase.

THOMAS PERRIN SMITH.

"I shall not defend to a criticism on
the erudition and extreme grammat-
ical correctness of this your sheet in
print. You are a modern printer, and
may possess talents and learning which
would not be taught in days of yore:
—Still, I trust that you will not use
your hard-learned epithets against a
man who from not knowing better,
may think and labor to prove you an
unfortunate pilot at the helm of that
collection of our rights, the press. —
Sed quoniam queramus ferat ludo. —
Either you run bigory, your capricious
malpertinence, or your press, Sarah, hath
convinced you into a thorn bush, with-
out affording you a clue to extricate
yourself from the torturing illegation.

You have challenged me before the
public, of which I am compelled re-
sponding to accept, and may lasting
infamy await the vanquished.

I will, therefore, begin my defence
by a statement of facts, which I pre-
sume you will not deny, however prone
to tergiversation, tho' should you, I
sincerely own that I shall not be much
disappointed. On the Monday pre-
ceding the 4th of July last, the post
from this to Easton, Mr. Huzza, rode
a horse of mine to Easton, and was
authorized by me to sell him. On the
return of Mr. Huzza the ensuing
Tuesday, he informed me that you,
Thomas Perrin Smith, and he, had so
contracted for said horse, that if the
business was done by the Friday fol-
lowing, you would give 70 dollars for
him, one half cash, and the balance
payable in sixty days. Upon this, con-
sidering Mr. Huzza's bid contract, and
your firm and obligatory, on the next
Wednesday I sent you the horse, writ-
ing you in substance as follows:—
"That the bearer brought you my
horse, which you had contracted for
with Mr. Huzza, as I was content to
cede to the same stipulated and ag-
reed on between him and you. That
I should be in Easton on the next Fri-
day, when we could go into a confir-
mation of such purchase and con-
tract."

The horse you thereupon received,
sending the bearer home without him,
when on the next Friday I was at East-
on, and having mentioned the cir-
cumstance to you, to my great surprise,
you denied you ever contracted with
Mr. Huzza for the horse, and when I
then asked you if you did not receive
my letter by the bearer of the horse,
and why if you had not made an agree-
ment for the horse, you had not sent
him home to me by the boy who
brought him to you. I found you to
be filled and hummed in between im-
pudence and misrepresentation, that I
instantly obviated your reply, by chang-
ing the conversation, that you might
have time to again get your breath. —
You then said that you was informed
by a gentleman from Denton, who
dined at the table with me the 4th of
July, that the horse was very old, and
"that I had not a good title to him."

—This I rather doubted, knowing that
no gentleman from Denton dined at
that table that day, except Doctor Hall,
whom I know was not your informant;
where, in a trice, your inventive friend
directed you to bluff ground, and say
that a gentleman of Denton wrote you
so. —Whereupon I stated to you my
knowledge of the horse's age, and ask-
ed you if you thought I would sell you
a horse to which I could not give you
a good and sufficient title, to which
you answered not observing that you
informed me of it. —"as a republican."

"and hoped I would al-
ways make this free with you. I then
said to you that no person had a title
to the horse except myself when you
replied, that you wished to buy the
horse, but could not pay for him, ex-
cept 20 dollars, till the end of sixty
days. To this I answered, that if you
wanted the horse, you might have him,
if you could not pay for him even then
—when you agreed to take him, and
you went into your printing office,
where I followed you in a short time
after, in order to complete the bar-
gain, as I was about to leave town. —
When I entered your office, and men-
tioned that we had better reduce our
contract to writing, you handed me a
pen and ink and some common writing
paper, but as if conscious that I should
notice that it was necessary to take
your note on stamped paper, you asked
if stamped paper was not necessary and
wanting, to which I replied yes; but
saying never mind the stamped paper,
a man that has not honor enough to
pay money to which he is bound on
this paper, will not on stamped paper,
and that I only wished to make a kind
of memorandum of the contract in case
of death; when I wrote on common
paper, not stamped, the following:—
"Thomas Perrin Smith, of Easton, to
pay James Porter, of Denton, 70
dollars in sixty days. July 5th, 1860.
Signed Thomas Perrin Smith." —To
which there is no witness. —After which
you paid me twenty dollars, and I then
wrote and executed to you a writing
warranting to you and your heirs the
said horse, against all persons whatso-
ever, which you received and put a-
way. —This I presume, then, is a faith-
ful statement of the facts, till we come
to those of your crazy series, which I
will now make some animadversions
on, out of politeness and friendship, as
"one republican should do to another."

In the first place then, it is obvious that
you had cavilling in view from the be-
ginning, or you would not have re-
ceived the horse with my before-men-
tioned letter, which went with him,
and sent the messenger home without
the horse, and then disputed to have
ever contracted for him. —If you had
not before contracted for him, as my
letter to you stated I was informed,
why was not the horse sent home to
me by the same person who brought
him to you, and not kept and used, or
rode by you? If after you was informed
that my title to the horse was not
good, you did not believe me when I
assured you it was, why did you buy
him, and take from me in writing a
general warranty of him, before you
was fully satisfied? If you had further
proof afterwards, that my title to the
horse was deficient, ought you not to
have done as "one republican should
do to another?" or rather one gentleman
to another, come, sent, or wrote to me,
requiring me to take back the horse,
and return you your money and paper,
before you filled up a dark corner of
your sitting room with its epitaph no-
rises? Is it possible for the printer of a paper,
who has profanely compared such pa-
per to that light, which God alluded
to, when he said "let there be light?"
to be so ignorant as not to know, that
the writing which I now hold of his,
and which he calls a "note," is not
negotiable, as not being on paper
stamped according to law? But this
question is answered by what has pre-
ceded, to wit, "that he knew stamped
paper to be necessary in the case," and
consequently we must impute it to a still
worse situation or principle. The
most that I could have done would
have been to draw a draft on you for
the money, and then you would have
had it in your power, to have honored
or protested such draft. But, Sir, to
draw the circumstance within a nar-
row compass, I call on you to say whe-
ther any person has asserted a right to
the horse, or demanded him, or has
enforced, or threatened to enforce, the
law against you to recover him or his
value? If you answer me in the nega-
tive, as I know you must, the public
under all the particulars of the affair,
I fear, will not believe of you "one
republican should do to another."

I under-
take to state, Sir, that at the time I
sold you the horse, or at this time, no
person had, or has any right, title or
claim to the said horse, or any other
property whereof I was then, or now
in any way possessed. That I gave a
gentleman his full authority in certain
of my property, amongst which might
have been this horse, to the payment
of a certain sum of money I shall not
deny; but more than ignorant and

the man be, who is so little acquaint-
ed with the general negotiation of busi-
ness in this country, as not to know,
that such a facility may be made this
week, or this month, and discharged
and annulled the next. But, Sir, ad-
mitting my title to the horse to have
been deficient, it is impossible for you
to attenuate, or excuse the illiberality
of your conduct on this occasion, as
there is no man who believes me in-
competent to make good and guarantee
70 dollars, or twice 70; and at all
events, you should previously have
made an application to me, to either
take back the horse, or further secure
you in the title to him. If you was
satisfied to deport yourself in the
manner you have, from a personal
desire to make an investment into my
private circumstances, or have been
urged to it, to effectuate the same, by
the black intrigue and villainy of some
curious enemy of mine, I have the
satisfaction to disappoint you in what
you perhaps wished to appear, by as-
suring you that I am, at this moment,
possessed of even more negotiable pa-
per, than will pay six times as much
as I owe all the world. —It must be
obvious to every man of even common
sense, that I could not have strove, or
intended to impose on and defraud
you in the sale of the horse, or I cer-
tainly would have taken your note on
paper properly negotiable, or not
waited you sixty days; & it is equally
evident, that I placed much confidence
in your honor, or I should not have
barely taken an acknowledgment under
your hand for the payment of the
money, which I could not have even
given in evidence against you, in case
of your refusal or omission to pay the
money. Nature, Sir, seems to have
given to you teeth to bite, but at the
same time she has refused you the
strength of jaw. —You are waging war
against yourself, and I much fear your
"light" will turn out to be darkness.
—And God said let there be light
to correct and guide ignorance and folly,
to wit, Thomas Perrin Smith: "and there
was light," to wit,

JAS. PORTER.

DENTON, the 20th July, 1860.

"I am informed, Sir, that you have
obtained through the medium of a red
hot aristocrat, a transcript of the records
of this county, to substantiate and
prove this fact. —If you are not qual-
ified in point of learning, to read "the
neck verse," I much fear that true re-
publicans will not even allow you the
benefit of clergy.

FOR THE HERALD.

"We estimate a man by the company
he keeps."

THERE is no more established and
just maxim in life than that "we judge
of a man from the company he keeps"
—for nothing is so apt to introduce
discord among society as different dis-
positions and different principles; and
when men are found to be in the ha-
bits of intimacy, it is a fair and almost
infallible inference that there is an
union of sentiment between them.

By intimacy I do not mean an ac-
cidental falling in company with a per-
son, even though it might frequently
occur, for then no man would be ex-
empt from imputation, because there
scarcely ever was a man who at some
period of his life has not been in com-
pany with men of bad character; but
no other association can be called inti-
mate than that which arises from
choice and design. This will then be
a more clear and full explanation of
the maxim, that whenever a man vol-
untarily and through choice attaches
himself to persons of a particular char-
acter, the world are justifiable in con-
cluding that he admires those persons,
approbates their sentiments, principles
and opinions, and adopts them as his
own. If this is the case, how cautious
should young men be in the selection
of their friends and companions—and
as youth is the season when the passions
are the warmest and the sensibilities
most lively, how studious should they
be to govern with discretion those
youthful impulses which urge them to
treat all indiscriminately as their
friends. —Upon the impressions which
are made and the habits and connec-
tions which are formed in early life, it
may justly be said that future hap-

ness and welfare depend, and this thing
tend more to a ready establishment of
character, than a formal and impres-
sion. The world will never consider
the disadvantages under which a young
man labors when they decide on his
character, but according as it appears
to them so they pronounce their es-
timate or their praise. But there are
two classes of young men who ought
to lay greater claim to our indignation
as they are in more danger of running
into vice. These are pretty much an
equality on the point of view which
I am considering them. The first are
orphan young men of middling rank
or fortune, bereft of every friend,
without a patron and without a guar-
dian; thrown upon the world at the
mercy of every chance to adopt that
course of life which the predominance
of either reason or high passion may
dictate. The second class are or-
phan young men of immense wealth,
high rank who have friends, but from
whom they derive no advantage, for
as they are all solicitous to obtain fa-
vour, they forbear to offer admonitions
lest they might not be cordially received,
and thus wealth ever them into sinners,
and transforms them from monitors
and advisers into sycophantic parasites
and flatterers.

But it may be asked in extenuation
of a violation of this maxim, what
knowledge we have of a man's
unworthiness before we discard him?
must we be governed by general opi-
nion, or must we wait until we are
ourselves witnesses of his guilt? I an-
swer that we are not to wait until we
are witnesses of his viciousness before
we avoid him, but we are to be gov-
erned by the opinion of the world
for as it is the world who judge of us
by the company we keep, if they have
already judged of our company, they
will also pass similar judgment upon
us, and if our companions are so un-
willing to conceal their misconduct from us,
and we associate with them until we
shall become privy to some unworthy
act, we shall daily dwindle in the es-
timation of the world, and perhaps be-
fore we are witnesses to this act of mis-
conduct, we may have already sunk
irretrievably never again to be respect-
ed. But to show that in cases where
we have no knowledge ourselves that
we ought to respect public opinion,
let us suppose a stranger in a place,
and that after he had formed some
small acquaintance, he should find the
general opinion to be, that a particu-
lar man was a pick-pocket. —Is this
stranger, merely because he has never
had his pockets picked by this man,
nor seen him pick another's pocket,
to confide in him, and trust as he is ho-
nest? Certainly not, it is evident to
every understanding that he ought not.
—I then ask if a man ought to be more
careful of his purse than of his morals
and character? —Again it may be ar-
gued that men may be industrious for
particular reasons without a better
concurrence of sentiment between them.
—as for instance, two men may be very
intimate for political reasons, and yet
the one may believe the other to be
base and dishonest, and that still
if they are both to be respected, in-
sensible, because one of them is known to
be so? To this I answer that no really
virtuous man will ever associate with
and countenance a man of the meanest
character, and it is an act of im-
prudent defiance which no man of cor-
rect morals and high feeling would ever
be guilty of to continue an intimacy
with one who had been loaded with the
blackest accusations without a single
exculpation, when the whole world
had concurred in pronouncing him a
naked, degraded, infamous man, and
assign as his reason for this conduct,
that he had never seen any act of his
infamy. —It cannot be said that the
public opinion is wrong, for the re-
ports may be false and false, but the
whole neighbourhood and all the
world so far as a man's name has ex-
tended, concur in denouncing him as
dishonest, there is no more doubt of
the truth of the statement than there
of his enfeeblement. But it is asked
say that a man who possesses great
sincerity, virtue and honor, will sur-
round himself with a circle of disreputa-
bles, and receive from them all the
advantages and benefits of their
company, and will thus be able to
all his powers for their advancement,
not with the least motive of interest,
the powerful influence of party zeal,
nor anything else induces him to the
company. But if a man acts otherwise
and in defiance of every thing, will all

FROM A LONDON PAPER.
GENERAL WASHINGTON.

WE would fain believe that the whole of General Washington's Will has been perused by no man, without some portion of that calm and pleasurable elevation, which uniformly leaves us better and wiser beings. It would have been deeply interesting, considered only as the last deliberate act of a life so beneficial to the human race, but independently of this sublime association, it is in itself an affecting & most instructive composition. Like all the former manifestations of his character, it gives proof that a true & solid greatness may exist, & make itself felt without any admixture of wildness, without any obtrusive appeals to the imagination: It gives proof, consolatory and inspiring proof, how many virtues, too often deemed incompatible with each other, a thinking and upright mind may unite in itself. It were scarcely too much to affirm of this will, that all the main elements of public and private morals, of civil and domestic wisdom, are conveyed in it, either directly or by implication. It is, indeed, no less than an abstract of his opinions and feelings, as a patriot friend and relation; and all arising naturally and unostentatiously, out of the final disposal of a fortune not more honorably earned than beneficently employed. Appertaining to his character, as the American patriot, more exclusively than the other pages of his will, is the plan and endowment of a *central University*. The motives which impelled the General to this bequest, he has stated with such beauty and precision, as scarcely leave any thing for the philosopher or the eulogist to add. We can only subjoin to the advantages so ably enumerated, that such an institution must be eminently serviceable to America, as having a direct tendency to soften and liberalise the too great commercial spirit of that country, in as far as it will connect the pleasures and ambition of its wealthier citizens, in the most impressive period of life, with objects abstract and unworldly; and that while by friendships and literary emulations, it may remove local jealousies, it will tend to decorate the American character with an earnest

ment hitherto wanting in it, viz. genuine local attachments unconnected with pecuniary interests.

Of a mixed nature, partly belonging to the patriot, & partly to the master of a family, is the humane, earnest and solemn wish concerning the emancipation of the slaves on his estate. It explains, with infinite delicacy and manly sensibility, the true cause of his not having emancipated them in his life time, and should operate as a caution against those petty libellers, who interpret the whole of a character by a part, instead of interpreting a part by the whole. We feel ourselves at a loss which most to admire in this interesting paragraph, the deep and weighty feelings of the general principle of universal liberty, or the wise veneration of those fixed laws in society, without which that universal liberty must for ever remain impossible, & which, therefore, must be obeyed, even in those cases where they suspend the action of that general principle; or, lastly, the affectionate attention to the particular feelings of the slaves themselves, with the ample provision for the aged and infirm—Washington was no "architect of ruin."

In the bequests to his friends, the composition evidences the peculiar delicacy and correctness of his mind. The high value which he attached to his old friend Dr. Franklin's legacy of the old gold headed cane, by bequeathing it, and it alone, to his brother, Chas. Washington; the spy glasses, left, with the modest parenthesis, "because they will be useful to them where they live;" yet not without stamping the value on those precious relics, as having been useful to him in the deliverance of his country; the wisdom of remitting the box of Lord Bacham, with the gentle implication of the impracticability and impropriety of performing the conditions with which the box had been originally accompanied; that reverence for the primary designation of a gift, implied in the words "agreeably to the original design of the Goldsmith company of Edinburgh," and which words were besides necessary, in order to prevent the interpretation, that he had remitted it from inability to find any man in his own country equally deserving of it with the Earl; the bequest of the bible, and of the sword, the last without any

notation, the last with the solemnity of a christian burial; all and each of these we have dwelt upon, as evidences of a mind strong and healthful, yet with a sweetness and rapidity of the associating power, seldom found, even in those, who derive sensibility from nervous disease. The gratitude, displayed in the declaration of the motives of his bequest to his nephew Bushrod Washington, is of a still higher class of excellence; and the virtue is individualised, and has a new interest given it, by his attention to the very letter of an old promise, no longer in force. The accuracy with which the estates are marked out, will aid the distant posterity of the present Americans, in their reverential pilgrimages to the seat of their great Father Patria. The attachment which he has shown to all his relations; the provision he has made for them all, and the attention to honorable causes of local preferment in these provisions, are circumstances highly noticeable. Highly noticeable too is the disjunction of this family attachment from that desire of the aggrandisement of some one branch of the family, so commonly adherent to it. He has weakened by evidence the best and almost the only argument for primogeniture, in new countries. One fact strikes us particularly in the perusal of this will.—

Of all Washington's numerous relations, not one appears as a place man or beneficiary of the government—not one appears to have received any thing from their kinsman as President and influencer of the United States; yet all have evidences of the zeal and affection of the President, as their kinsman. *It is not so every where.* There is something in the arrangement of the will, beyond any example, which we recollect, instructive and judicious. He commences with a positive or perfect duty, the payment of debts; then goes immediately to the most respectful & affectionate attention to his wife, which becomes more intellectual, more moral, from the circumstances, which he after notices, of his having remained without issue; he proceeds to his concerns as master of his family, and provides for the emancipation of his slaves; and having finished his most immediate and most sacred offices, viz. the domestic ties, he then, and

and found a central university. After his own family come his country, and then his relations by consanguinity not of his own family—after these his friends; & all those whom fellowship in arms, of old acquaintance, had endeared to him; & last of all, he proceeds to the circumstantial disposal of his estate. Throughout the whole, there reigns a *humanity* of feeling, a complete union of himself with the mass of his fellow-citizens, so as to even avoid references to any public characters in that country; and above all, an ardent wish for improvement, combined with reverential observance and affectionate awe, for present and existing customs & feelings. But WASHINGTON was too great a man to court singularity. The dwarf that steps aside from the crowd, and walks by himself, may gain the whole crowd to turn & stare at him—Washington could attract their admiration, while he moved on with them, and in the midst of them.

To the FREE and INDEPENDENT VOTERS of Talbot County.

Fellow-Citizens,
I OFFER myself a Candidate at the ensuing Election, for the Office of Sheriff, and should I meet your approbation, the favor will be gratefully acknowledged.
Gentlemen,
Your obdt. servt.

JAMES DUDLEY,
July 15, 1800.

TO BE RENTED.
FOR any term not exceeding three lives, or 21 years, two large and valuable Farms, situated in Hunting Creek Neck, Caroline county; one of which is now occupied by William Walker, the other by Isaac Whittington: Also, several smaller plantations in the same neighbourhood.—Overseers are wanted for Mrs. Ennalls's Farms at Poplar-Neck and Shoal Creek.

CHA: GOLDSBOROUGH, Junr.
July 14, 1800.

NOTICE

Is hereby given,
THAT the Members of the Presbyterian Church of Snow-Hill, intend petitioning the next general assembly of Maryland, to pass a law of incorporation in their favor.

EZEKIEL WISE, Clk.
Snow-Hill, June 27, 1800.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.
A MALE SERVANT, well acquainted with waiting in the house, of about fifteen or seventeen years of age—for which will be given the highest price in cash, by

JOSEPH G. DAFIN,
Cambridge, June 27, 1800.

NOTICE

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for goods sold at vendue, of the estate of Jesse Hopkins, late of Easton, deceased, likewise all those indebted to the said estate either by note or book debts, are requested to come in immediately, and pay their respective dues.—Those that neglect to comply with this request in a reasonable time, may expect to be legally dealt with, as no longer indulgence can be given.—All those having claims against the estate of the said deceased, that have neglected to hand them in, are again requested to bring them forward, legally authenticated, for settlement.

JOSEPH NEALL, Exr.

Advertisements, when inserted in this week, shall be inserted in the next.